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Volume 166 No. 1

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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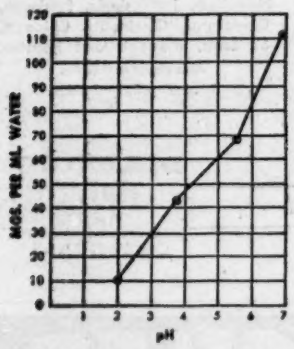

SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on this graph would fall just above the base line.

SPECIFICATIONS Tests show that riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (M.W. 514.4) has the full theoretical activity on the molecular basis of riboflavin (M.W. 376.36). Theoretically one gram of the phosphate is equivalent to 0.73 grams of riboflavin. The Roche product contains small amounts of moisture, disodium salt, diphosphate ester and unesterified riboflavin. It has a riboflavin activity of 70-73% by weight.

USES The new riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium, probably the most important riboflavin development since Roche introduced the vitamin commercially in 1941, is specially designed for use in manufacturing:

- vitamin parenteral solutions
- water-dispersible multivitamin drops and gelatin capsules
- tablets (in which rapidly-soluble riboflavin is desirable)

better taste

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. It is more palatable in high concentrations. This different taste characteristic is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

SOLUBILITY—TASTE DEMONSTRATION You can prove to yourself, easily and quickly, the solubility-taste advantages of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium with the Roche demonstration kit. Ask your Roche representative to show it to you. Or we'll be glad to send one, without charge, at your request.

BIOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium has immediate biological activity because it is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide occurring in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system.

COST COMPARISON Even though the cost of Roche B_2-5′ is somewhat higher than regular riboflavin, its use can result in actual savings. You eliminate expensive solubilizers and unnecessarily large amounts of niacinamide. You reduce or eliminate costly complaints and returns. You are able to make manufacturing economies.

STABILITY

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate) in general has the same stability properties as riboflavin.

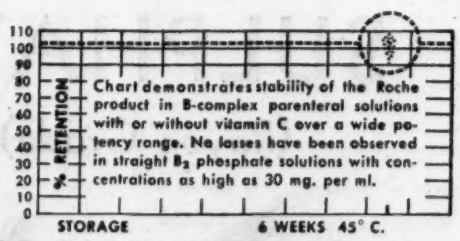

Chart demonstrates stability of the Roche product in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C over a wide potency range. No losses have been observed in straight B_2 phosphate solutions with concentrations as high as 30 mg. per ml.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Trade Agreements Bill Is Signed by President

The bill extending the life of the trade agreements act for another year, until June 12, 1955, was signed into law July 1 by President Eisenhower.

Before passing the bill a week ago, the senate adopted two amendments to the legislation—one prohibited the President from reducing duties on any article which would threaten continued domestic production in volume sufficient to meet projected national defense requirements, and the other made it clear that extension of the trade agreements act did not signify congressional approval or disapproval of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed of New York, chairman of the house ways and means committee, was dissatisified with the form of the first amendment and offered a clarifying change which the house agreed to. This made it necessary for the bill to go back to the senate, however, for senate concurrence in the change. The concurrence was given and the bill was sent to the White House June 29.

In offering the clarification, Mr. Reed said that the objective of the senate amendment was desirable but it would not necessarily prohibit a decrease in duty with respect to a given article even though the decrease threatened the particular industry concerned and even though that industry were vital to projected defense requirements. In many cases, he added, it is

—Continued on page 36

Sulfur Leasing Section Designations Are Sought

The Department of the Interior last week invited interested persons to designate areas they would like to have offered for sulfur leasing in the outer continental shelf off the states of Louisiana and Texas. A similar call for oil and gas leasing was made on June 14.

Director Edward Woozley of the Bureau of Land Management said that the call for nominations for sulfur leasing will be followed promptly by an offer of leasing blocks for lease by competitive bidding. The closing date for receipt of nominations has been set for August 3 for the areas off Louisiana, and for September 3, for the areas off Texas.

Offers for competitive bidding for both types of leases have been tentatively set for October 13 for areas off Louisiana, and for October 9 for areas off Texas. Notice of the call for bids which will state the conditions and terms of leasing will be published in the *Federal Register* and other publications.

The nominations are to be submitted to the director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and copies are to be mailed to the interior department's office in New Orleans, La. Nominations must specify block numbers and names of areas but may designate properly described subdivisions rather than entire blocks if desired.

Chemicals Output of Govt. Due for Possible Reduction

Chemical production operations now being carried on by the national defense agencies are being reviewed by the Department of Defense with a view to discontiuing such activities and obtaining needed supplies from private industry, it was announced by the department last week.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Thomas P. Pike, in charge of supplies and logistics, listed the several operations being studied as the manufacture of acetylene, caustic soda, fluorine, oxygen, nitrogen, argon, 'Freon,' and the preserving of wood.

The review is being made by each of the military departments and must be completed within five months. It was described by Mr. Pike as the second step in a coordinated program which is designed to analyize and reduce those military activities which may unnecessarily duplicate private enterprises in the production of goods or services.

Previously initiated studies, involving thirteen kinds of industry-commercial operations, currently are under way. In the new list of activities to be reviewed, which included the chemical manufacturing operations, there are eighteen different kinds of military-operated facilities under review.

Copper Tax on Imports Gets Year's Suspension

The 2 cents per pound import tax on copper was suspended for another year last week by congress and the White House. H. R. 7709 which continued the suspension, and which has now been in effect for a number of years, was agreed upon by the house and senate and signed into law June 30 by the President.

When the bill first passed the house several weeks ago, it proposed to suspend the tax for an additional two years. The senate, however, felt that the suspension should run for only one year and the house accepted the senate's views in the matter.

Tax Write-Offs Are Granted To More Chemicals Concerns

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for several projects related to the chemical industry were issued during the period June 3 through June 16 by the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was announced last week.

Courtland Laboratories was issued a certificate covering an investment of $26,000 in gamma globulin facilities at Los Angeles of which 75 percent was allowed for rapid amortization.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company received a certificate covering an investment of $3,200,000 in uranium ore processing facilities at Valencia County, N. M., of which 80 percent was allowed for rapid amortization.

Monsanto Chemical Company was issued a certificate covering an investment of $240,000 in petrochemical storage facilities at Texas City, Tex., of which 40 percent was allowed.

Utex Exploration Company, Inc., received a certificate for an investment of $62,774 for facilities to handle uranium ore at San Juan County, Utah, of which 80 percent was allowed.

United States Metals Refining Company obtained a certificate on $68,000 of facilities for handling selenium at Carteret, N. J., of which 70 percent was allowed.

Wah Chang Corporation obtained a certificate for an investment of $49,277 in facilities to produce tungsten products at Glen Cove, N. Y., of which 50 percent was allowed.

FDA Appropriations Boost Fails to Get Congress Okay

Last-minute efforts to boost the appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration for the new fiscal year to the level recommended by the Bureau of the Budget failed in congress last week and the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with its fund of $5,100,000 for the FDA was signed into law by the President.

The appropriation for the FDA is $100,000 less than the amount recommended by the budget bureau and will necessitate a further reduction in the enforcement work of the agency. The senate had amended the sum to provide the full amount requested, but the house insisted upon cutting $100,000 from the amount and the senate was forced to yield.

This is the second reduction in appropriations for the FDA in two years and officials report that it has become necessary to cut back its enforcement activities and concentrate its work primarily on matters affecting health. Very little is now being done by the agency in the area of "economic cheats" such as slack-filled containers, deceptive packaging, etc., in order to conserve funds and manpower for tracking down foods and drugs which are dangerous to health either by spoilage, contamination, or misbranding.

The reductions in enforcement agents and funds are viewed with some concern by officials of the department, and Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby plans to appoint a committee of consultants soon to survey the work of the agency under the laws it enforces in relation to the amount of money expended in performing its duties with a view to building up a case for more money either thronugh increased appropriations or charges for its services not now being paid for by the industries regulated.

Butyl Rubber Price Is Cut One Cent a Pound by RFC

A reduction of one cent per pound in the selling price of butyl rubber by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced by the agency June 30. The new price is 23 cents per pound, plus the applicable uniform freight charge. Price increases were announced at the same time on certain GR-S latices. The increases ranged from one to 4 cents per pound. An increase of ¼ cent per pound in the selling price of carbon black was announced, master batches, and oil-carbon black master batches.

Antibiotics Decontrol Fight Strategy Is Told

A detailed account of Mr. Harrop's report is contained in the special ADMA section which starts on page 49.

The drug industry has abandoned the idea of a direct bid to the congress and, instead, is again going to take its fight for antibiotics decertification to the Food and Drug Administration and its parent agency—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Revelation of the industry's strategy, made at last week's annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at Lake Placid, N. Y., came amid widespread reports that FDA head Charles W. Crawford is on the verge of retiring. Fuel for these reports was provided by the news that Mr. Crawford has sold his home in Virginia, and plans to move to the west coast.

Bearing on Decertification

Industry officials, while unwilling to place too much credence in the reports, conceded, however, that Mr. Crawford's impending retirement, if true, could have great bearing on the whole antibiotics decertification question. For one thing, it was noted, certification of antibiotics, which began nine years ago, has been strongly supported by Mr. Crawford, both as deputy commissioner of FDA and as head of the agency. Whether or not his successor would be more tractable, it was pointed out, the drug industry would be very interested in the selection of the new FDA boss should Mr. Crawford decide to leave.

What the drug industry plans to do on antibiotics decertification was contained in an exhaustive report presented by Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., before stepping down as ADMA general counsel. Mr. Harrop pointed out that it costs more than $800,000 annually to certify penicillin, streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and bacitracin.

Backing for a certification law, it was emphasized, originally came from the drug industry with the definite understanding that the law "would be discontinued when it was no longer needed." In fact, Mr. Harrop recalled, makers of chlortetracycline and bacitracin asked FDA to add these products to the certification list. The producer of chloroamphenicol, he added, "did not object to the addition of that drug."

Summation of Argument

Summing up the argument for decertification, Mr. Harrop said that the drug industry is confident that antibiotics "can be controlled adequately under the usual and normal processes set up for all other drugs." In support of this contention, he noted that a number of important antibiotics — oxytetracycline, neomycin, viomycin, erthyromycin, carbomycin and polymyxin—have been brought on to the market under the new drug section of the food, drug and cosmetic act. "There is no

—Continued on page 46

Chemical Investment Opportunities Abroad Are Summarized by FOA

Opportunities for the chemical and allied industries to expand their operations abroad by opening up new industries or enlarging upon those already in existence have been summarized by the Foreign Operations Administration in a series of country-by-country surveys just completed and now available to interested firms.

The reports are part of a program, begun several months ago, of attempting to set up for American investors some sort of guide as to the possibilities of gaining profits from foreign operations. The program is designed to carry forward one of the administration's major aims of expanding and strengthening the economies of other countries to make them less dependent upon the United States for financial aid.

Although the agency will not announce publicly, for obvious reasons, the "investment climate" of any particular country as shown by the survey, interested firms have been invited to consult with the officials and will be told of the obstacles and advised on the profit opportunities of any given country.

What FOA Can Do

Through its office of trade investment and monetary affairs, recently strengthened in personnel and program, Ellsworth B. Buck, director, said that FOA is prepared:—

1. To acquaint prospective investors with direct investment opportunities in various foreign countries. FOA recently obtained from its missions abroad a listing for each country of the six industries for which there is the most pressing need. This information suggests investment opportunities in a great number of fields.

2. To arrange interviews with country specialists on its Washington staff who are intimately acquainted with particular areas and have considerable information concerning the local "investment climate."

3. To suggest, if needed, other agencies in the federal government where useful information may be obtained, and to arrange desired interviews.

4. For those investors who wish to go abroad for on-the-spot investigations, to arrange for introductions to useful people in FOA missions and United States Embassies who, in turn, will arrange for consultations with appropriate foreign officials.

Wide Variety of Operations

Reports from the FOA missions on opportunities for chemical and allied industries expansions covers a wide variety of operations. In most cases the missions endeavored to pin-point the particular needs of a given country so as to provide the greatest amount of useful information to persons or firms interested in some particular branch of the industry. In other instances, the needs are so widespread that it could only be reported on generally.

The following is a listing of the indus-

Continued on page 63

Cottonseed Items Purchase Terms Described by USDA

Terms and conditions under which the Department of Agriculture will purchase cottonseed oil, cake or meal, and linters from crushers to implement its 1954-crop cottonseed price support program were announced last week.

Under the price support program announced by the department on April 9 crushers participating in the program must agree to pay to ginners not less than $54 per ton for basis grade (100) cottonseed f.o.b. gin point, with specified premiums and discounts for other grades. The new part of the program just announced stipulates that for each ton of cottonseed purchased, CCC will offer to buy the following quantities of crude cottonseed oil, 41 percent protein cake or meal, and linters as a "package" in the specified areas:—

Southeastern area—309 pounds of oil, 881 pounds of cake or meal, and 197 pounds of linters; Valley area, 327 pounds of oil, 877 pounds of cake or meal, and 180 pounds of linters; Texas-Oklahoma area, 316 pounds of oil, 954 pounds of cake

—Continued on page 73

Atom Plan for Industry Clears Lawmaking Unit

The administration's program for revising the atomic energy act to give private industry opportunities to enter this field was reported favorably last week by the joint congressional committee on atomic energy. The program is embodied in identical bills, H. R. 9757 and S. 3690, to be taken up in the respective houses shortly. Provisions of the bill include:—

1. Industrial participation in the atomic energy program, particularly as to the development of atomic power by licensees of the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. A means of cooperation with our allies in the atomic energy field, under adequate security safeguards.

3. A means by which the President can implement an international atomic pool plan, under adequate security safeguards.

As to the industrial participation features, the bill provides that production and utilization facilities may be owned under license by private persons; title to all special nuclear material is in the government, but lease of special nuclear material to private industry is authorized; patents in the atomic field which are applied for before September 1, 1959, are subject to a limited form of compulsory licensing.

Provision is also made that fair prices be paid by the government for special nuclear material produced by private industry; that the commission can establish guaranteed prices for special nuclear material, delivered to it for periods of up to seven years, and that private producers may sell and export under license by-product material (radio isotopes).

Gen'l Dyestuff, Gen'l Aniline Merger Given GAF Approval

Formal completion of the merger of General Dyestuff Corporation with General Aniline & Film Corporation, both New York, has been approved by the GAF board of directors. The merger follows the purchase by General Aniline last November of all the stock of General Dyestuff. Both companies have been under Government control by virtue of the vesting of all of GDC stock and 98 percent of General Aniline stock shortly after the start of World War II.

General Dyestuff has been the sales agent for General Aniline dyestuffs and chemicals since it was organized in 1926. The sales agency represented the consolidation of three of the oldest dyestuff companies in the United States—H. A. Metz & Co., Grasselli Chemical Company, and Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. The marketing and sales of dyestuffs now will be carried on under the name of General Dyestuff Company to retain the GDC monogram, which is well known throughout the industry. General Dyestuff Company will be a sales division of General Aniline. General Aniline's special chemical products will be sold and distributed by Antara Chemicals, another GAF sales division, which was formerly a part of General Dyestuff Corporation.

DuPont Doubling Capacity For Making 'Teflon' Resin

A project to expand facilities for the manufacture of "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The company will about double present capacity for making "Teflon" at its Washington works near Parkersburg, W. Va. Erection of new facilities will be started this summer as an addition to the Washington works unit with which duPont began the first commercial-scale manufacture of "Teflon" in 1950.

Polymyxin in Bulk Reduced

Reductions of approximately 19 to 25 percent in the price of polymyxim B sulfate sold in bulk have been announced by Frank F. Black, sales manager of the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Black attributed the reduction in the price of the drug to Pfizer's improved processing technics and increased consumer demand. Polymyxin is now being administered topically in a variety of veterinary and human antibiotic combinations with neomycin and bacitracin. It is also given orally and parenternally.

Chemical Enterprises Elects

J. C. Berry and Julian A. Space, jr., have been elected directors of Chemical Enterprises, Inc. Mr. Berry is president of Louisiana Liquid Fertilizer Company. Mr. Space is executive vice-president and director of Johnson, Lane, Space & Co.

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Spencer Chemical Names Three District Sales Heads

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced the selection of three men to head new district sales operations for industrial chemicals in New York, Chicago and Kansas City. The reorganization signals Spencer's planned entry into the polyethylene field and general expansion in industrial chemicals.

The new territory heads are George N. Olson, eastern district (New York), and Howard Millington, located in the Kansas City office, both with Spencer several years, and H. R. Bishop, north-central district (Chicago), a new man in the organization.

Mr. Bishop has joined Spencer from the chemical division of Armour & Co., where until recently he was sales manager of the fatty acids department. He joined Armour in 1951 as a sales representative in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mr. Bishop first worked for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, where he was an industrial products representative. He later became manager of the new products division of the sales department.

Mr. Olson has been in the industrial chemicals sales department since 1948. At Spencer he was one of the first to promote the use of ammonium bisulphite cooking in the paper industry. He also introduced cylinder ammonia to the trade, when that product became part of the line. Mr. Millington was first employed by Spencer in 1942 as a technician at the Jayhawk Works in Pittsburg, Kan., before leaving in 1943, to continue his college work. He returned in 1947 as junior market analyst. Later he became senior market analyst and in 1949 industrial salesman and senior salesman. He more recently headed sales in the north-central area.

Ethyl Benzene in Tankcars

Ethyl benzene is now available in tank car quantities from the Institute, W. Va., plant of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. It is priced at 18.5 cents per pound in tankcar quantities.

Allied Chemical Forms New Export Subsidiary

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced the formation of a new export subsidiary, Allied Chemical International Corporation. The new company will consolidate all the export activities of the parent company's operating divisions with Canada and Latin America. This will involve the products of the Barrett, General Chemical, National Aniline, Nitrogen, Semet-Solvay, and Solvay Process divisions.

Edward M. Melton has been named general manager of the new subsidiary. Offices will be at 40 Rector street, New York. Mr. Melton was, from 1938 to 1945, an export executive of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. He then was associated with General Aniline & Film Corporation as export manager of the Ansco Division from 1945 to 1949. In 1950, Mr. Melton joined Bell & Howell Company, as general sales manager of the film division, and vice-president in charge of the international division. He has been with Allied Chemical since 1953.

Cyanamid Makes Fordyce Ass't Purchasing Director

Appointment of Gailon C. Fordyce as assistant director of purchases has been announced by American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Fordyce, who joined Cyanamid in 1946, had been assistant to the director of purchases. He also served the company as a divisional purchasing agent responsible for procurement of technical process equipment and construction.

Sinclair & Valentine Moves Color Div. to Ridgway, Pa.

Sinclair & Valentine Company, New York, has transferred the manufacturing and laboratory facilities of its rubber and plastics color division to its pigments and dispersed color plant in Ridgway, Pa. Theodore G. Sullivan, general manager of the division, has also moved to the Ridgway plant.

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Price Index Declines Again

The overall OPD price index fell off 0.40 point over the past week to stand at 106.49. This was the second consecutive week in which a decline was noted. The greatest drop over the week just past was observed in the oils, fats and waxes market, where the items reduced in price included castor beans, copra, greases, lard and tallow, as well as such oils as corn, menhaden, oleo, palmkernel and soybean. Advances were noted for cocoa butter, peanut oil and tung oil. Reductions were effected for ethyl silicate and tetraethyl orthosilicate in the industrial organic chemicals group. Acetone prices remained fairly firm. Extensive price activity took place in the agricultural chemicals section, where manure salts and potassium muriate, potassium magnesium sulfate and potassium sulfate were advanced. Ammonium nitrate was lowered, as was menhaden meal and scrap, and tankage.

Tin rose in the heavy chemicals group, bringing about a corresponding series of advances for such materials as potassium stannate, sodium stannate and stannous chloride. Caustic soda was also raised in this section. Egg yolk prices were firmer in the textile and leather chemicals group. This market witnessed reductions in egg albumin, hydrogen peroxide and sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate.

Bone black was advanced in the protective coatings section, together with antimony oxide and shellac. Reductions were noted for casein and cellulose acetate butyrate. Coal chemicals prices were steady over the week. Cholic and dehydrocholic acids were reduced among drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals. Stomach substance, not USP, was also lowered in this group. Among essential oils, Ceylon and Java citronella were raised. There were no price changes in the petroleum derivatives area.

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, 3c. per lb. (69).
Bone black, 1½c. per lb. (69).
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (71).
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb. (47).
Manure salts, 2c. per unit (37).
Oil, cedarwood, 10c. per lb. (65).
  Citronella, Ceylon, 3c. per lb. (65).
  Java, 5c. per lb. (71).
  Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (71).
  ref., ¼c. per lb. (71).
  Tung, ½c. per lb. (71).
Potassium muriate, 3½c. per unit, Carlsbad 5c.
  Trona (37).
  Magnesium sulfate, $1.30 per ton.
  Sulfate, $3 per ton.
Potassium stannate, .07c. per lb. (32).
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb. (69).
Soda caustic, 15c. per lb. (32).
Sodium stannate, .09c. per lb. (32).
Stannic chloride anhyd., 1c. per lb. (32).
  Oxide, 1c. per lb. (32).
Stannous chloride anhyd., 1c. per lb. (32).
  Hydrous cryst., 1c. per lb.
  Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, straits, 2c. per lb. (32).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (65).
  Mexican, cuts, 25c. per lb.
  whole, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, cholic, 25c. per lb. (59).
  Dehydrocholic, injection grade, 50c. per lb.
  Oral, $1.50 per lb.
Ammonium nitrate, eastern Canadian, $3 per ton (37).
Casein, 1½c. per lb. (69).
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb. (65).
  longstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
  shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Castor beans, $10 per ton (71).
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 27% butyryl content, 5c. per lb. (69).
  50% butyryl content, 5c. per lb. (69).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (71).
Egg albumin, 7c. per lb. (47).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available iO_2$, 1c. per lb. (39).
Greases, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb. (71).
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, .013 to .021c. per lb. (47).
Lard, 1¼c. per lb. (71).
Menhaden meal and scrap, $10 per ton (37).
Nitrogen solutions, $2 per ton of nitrogen (37).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (71).
  Corn, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (71).
  ref., ⅝c. per lb.
  Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb. (71).
  Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (71).
  Oleo, 1c. per lb. (71).
  Palmkernel, denat., ¼c. per lb. (71).
  Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (71).
  ref., ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb. (65).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, 1c. per lb. (47).
Stomach substance, not USP, 5c. per lb. (59).
Tallow, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb. (71).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York (37).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, 2c. per lb. (39).
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 2c. per lb. (71).
  Ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

July 2, 1954	June 25, 1954	July 3, 1954
106.49	106.89	106.35

Lead, Zinc Import Duties Rise Asked by 32 Senators

A bloc of thirty-two senators of the mining states appealed to President Eisenhower last week to grant an increase in import duties of lead and zinc. The President now has recommendations of the Tariff Commission that the escape clause provisions of the trade agreements act be invoked under study and is expected to act upon them shortly.

The appeal for favorable action on the recommendation was contained in a letter prepared by Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada and signed by thirty-one other senators.

Oil Trade Offers New Approach on Imports

A new approach to the question of curbing imports of foreign oil into the United States which would relate the volume of oil coming from any particular country to the total United States export trade with that country was proposed last week by the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Heretofore, it has been proposed that imports be fixed by an overall quota determined upon a percentage of the domestic production of refinery products, with the amounts for each particular country related to their historical percentages.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel for the association, stated that the effect of the new policy, if adopted by the government, would be about as follows:—

Effect of New Policy

1. Current imports of oil produced in Venezuela would continue to enjoy the present low import tax rates. As in the case of all other countries, future increases or decreases in the volume of imports permitted to enter the United States at present tax rates would be in direct relation to increases or decreases in US export to Venezuela.

2. Imports of oil produced in Colombia could be increased at present import tax rates from 65,000 to 88,000 barrels daily which is doubtful in view of limited production in Colombia.

3. Practically unlimited imports at present tax rates would be permitted in the case of oil produced in Mexico and Canada. This probably would have little effect as to the present volume of imports, except in the case of imports from Canada which would be expected to increase.

4. About 34,000 barrels daily of imports from all Eastern Hemisphere sources would be permitted at present tax rates as compared with an average of 264,000 barrels daily actually imported during 1953.

5. No embargo would be placed on imports from any source but a higher US import tax of $1.05 per barrel would apply to imports from any country in excess of the quantities justified by US ex-

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Ammonia Output Started By Hercules in Missouri

Hercults Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has begun production of anhydrous ammonia at its Missouri Ammonia Works at Louisiana, Mo., and has disclosed that it is studying possibilities for the production of various other chemicals at the former ordnance plant. One ammonia line is now operating and the remaining two lines will be brought in within the next few weeks, the company said.

Prodution of other chemicals, among them methanol, formaldehyde, and pentaerythritol, is economically feasible at the plant, Dr. Wyly M. Billing, general manager of Hercules' synthetics department, said. "We are studying the facilities we have acquired at Louisiana, Mo., with these chemicals in mind," Dr. Billing said. "Additional capacity for pentaerythritol at this strategic middle west location would supplement our present pentaerythritol production at Mansfield, Mass.

"One of the three ammonia lines could be very readily converted to the production of methanol. We have an economic process with a fully automatic pentaerythritol plant assuring low cost and uniformity of product at our Mansfield plant. This process could be used also at the Missouri location."

Buildings with full service facilities are available at the Missouri plant for housing a modern pentaerythritol and formaldehyde plant of substantial capacity. Mississippi River barge transportation is available, Dr. Billing added, as far north as Minneapolis, Minn., and the plant is centrally located ninety-two miles from St. Louis, and 270 miles from Chicago.

Glidden Integrates Operations Into New Chemurgy Division

Integration of five major industrial-agricultural operations of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, into a newly-created chemurgy division has been announced by Dwight P. Joyce, Glidden president.

The division is headquartered in Chicago, with Willard C. Lighter, Glidden vice-president, as executive in charge. The company has for years manufactured a host of products from soybeans, flaxseed, safflower seed and related farm products. The new division now consolidates all of these activities.

Davison Executive V.P.

William E. McGuirk, jr., has been appointed executive vice-president of Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York. The appointment is effective immediately and Mr. McGuirk will make his headquarters in Baltimore. Mr. McGuirk served as assistant to Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray from 1950 to 1952. He became vice-president of Grace in January, 1954, a post he held until his appointment at Davison.

Pacific Coast Borax Enters Field of Organic Chemicals

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., New York, is now offering sample quantities of organic borate esters, thus marking its entry into the organic chemical field. One or two of the esters offered have been available on the market for a time in limited commercial quantities. The others are new, although numerous patent and technical literature references to this group of organics show many diversified applications, the company stated.

Applications include volatile welding fluxes, solvents for unvulcanized rubber, fusel oil purification, polymerization catalysts, intermediates, spray metallizing, gelling of neoprene, lubricants for certain metals, paint compositions, synthetic resins and dulling agents. The company expects that these borate esters will serve as starting materials for a diversified group of organic compounds whereby boron can be linked with many organic and inorganic radicals.

Acrylates Facilities Readied At Carbide's Institute Plant

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has completed construction of a unit for the commercial production of high purity grades of ethyl and methyl acrylates at its Institute, W. Va. plant. The unit can also be used for the production of other esters of acrylic acid.

Carbide Appoints Kinzel Its Director of Research

Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel has been appointed director of research for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. In his new capacity Dr. Kinzel will be responsible for the administration and coordination of the research activities of all divisions of Union Carbide. These activities are carried on in seven major

Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel

laboratories, operated by the various divisions of the corporation in South Charleston and Institute, W. Va.; Niagara Falls and Tonawanda, N. Y.; Bloomfield, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Kinzel has been actively engaged in research work with Union Carbide since 1926, when he joined Electro Metallurgical Company as a research metallurgist. He became chief metallurgist of the laboratories in 1931, and a vice-president of Electro Metallurgical Company in 1944.

The appointee's research contributions to the work of Union Carbide have cov-

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Mathieson-Olin Merger Plan Receives Stockholder's Okay

Stockholders of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., voted at special meetings last week to approve the merger of the two companies to form a new corporation, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. The plan had been formulated last month by the boards of directors of the two firms (OPD, 5/17/54).

The exact date upon which the merger will become effective will be announced shortly, according to John M. Olin, president of Olin Industries, and Thomas S. Nichols, president and board chairman of Mathieson. After the merger, Mr. Olin will become chairman of the board of the new corporation and Mr. Nichols will become president. John W. Hanes, financial vice-president of Olin, will become chairman of the finance committee of the new corporation. Present plans for the new company do not contemplate any changes in basic operations, it was reported.

Plastics, Organics Production Up

Production in 1953 of all synthetic plastics and resin materials as a group (except cellulosics) amounted to 2,777,000,000 pounds, an increase of 19 percent over the 2,333,000,000 pounds reported for 1952, the Tariff Commission revealed last week. At the same time, it was reported that total US production of miscellaneous synthetic organic chemicals last year was 17,635,000,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent from the 15,894,000,000 pounds reported for 1952.

Plastics sales in 1953 totaled 2,372,000,000 pounds, valued at $838,000,000, compared with 2,045,000,000 pounds, valued at $727,000,000, in the previous year. The output of all cellulose plastics last year amounted to 129,000,000 pounds. Sales of miscellaneous synthetic organics in 1953 amounted to 7,949,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,239,000,000, compared with 7,289,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,146,000,000, in 1952.

Largest-Volume Resins

In 1953, polyvinyl chloride and copolymer and other vinyl resins constituted the class of resins produced in the largest volume. The output of these resins in 1953 was 516,000,000 pounds, compared with 420,000,000 pounds in 1952. Sales of vinyl resins in 1953 were 464,000,000 pounds, valued at $199,000,000. Styrene resins were next in volume of production in 1953, the output (including styrene-alkyd polyesters) amounting to 508,000,000 pounds. Sales of styrene resins in 1953 were 468,000,000 pounds, valued at $159,000,000. Production in 1953 of phenolic and other tar-acid resins increased to 485,000,000 pounds, compared with 393,000,000 pounds in 1952, and 474,000,000 pounds in 1951.

The output of urea and melamine resins in 1953 was 257,000,000 pounds, compared with 228,000,000 pounds in 1952. Sales in 1953 were 238,000,000 pounds, valued at $75,000,000 dollars. Production of all

—Continued on page 78

'Freon' Facility Planned By duPont in Kentucky

Plans for construction of a new plant on the site of the Louisville, Ky., works of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., for increase in the manufacture of "Freon-22" monochlorodifluoromethane has been announced by the company's kinetic chemicals division.

Construction of the new facilities, augmenting those at Deepwater Point, N. J., and designed to meet adequately the refrigeration industry's needs for many years, will begin this summer under the direction of the company's engineering department. Completion is scheduled for early fall of 1955.

Minerals Policy Change Sought by Malone Unit

A new national metals and minerals policy placing emphasis on Western Hemisphere sources for our needs and at the same time strengthening our own ability to supply the materials in time of need was recommended to the senate last week by the so-called Malone subcommittee following a ten-month investigation of the availability of critical materials in time of war.

Condemning a policy of receiving defense raw materials from "possible fickle allies or timid neutrals," the subcommittee said that its investigations show that the Western Hemisphere can become readily self-sufficient in the critical raw materials necessary to win a war or to maintain a balanced economy in time of peace.

Sen. George Malone of Nevada, sponsor of the investigation and author of the report, said that the committee findings completely refute the defeatist propaganda that ours is a "have-not" nation. He said our reserves and resources in vital minerals is the richest in the world, and that the Western Hemisphere is the ideal dependable and defensible area.

Urges Revived Monroe Doctrine

To achieve and mainatin self-sufficiency, he added, a national metals and minerals policy must be approved and a closer relationship with the nations of the Western Hemisphere under a revived Monroe Doctrine must be maintained. The report detailed the new policy in recommendations, including the following:—

Increased depletion allowances to producers of critical minerals and materials. Further studies should be made of the Canadian method of delayed taxation in connection with mineral and material development.

Acceleration of the stockpiling program and coordination of this program with "going concern" production industries in the Western Hemisphere to assure continuation of necessary supplies under stress of war.

New studies to improve regulation of petroleum, gas and coal resources and development to assure maximum availability of domestic fuels for both the peace-time economy and national security. Such studies should determine whether present regulations are unduly restrictive of our own resource expansion and reserves.

Increasing titanium production to a goal of 150,000 tons annually without de-

—Continued on page 77

Canadian Industries Business Split Up Between Two Firms

The operations and business of Canadian Industries, Ltd., have been divided between two separate companies: Canadian Industries (1954), Ltd., and duPont Company of Canada, Ltd.

The division of CIL results from a United States eourt judgment ordering Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co., the two principal shareholders, to segregate their joint interests in the Canadian company. The plan of division was worked out by ICI and duPont, approved by more than 99 percent of the preferred and common shareholders of CIL represented at separate meetings in April, sanctioned by a judge of the Quebec Superior Court and confirmed by supplementary letters patent issued in Ottawa.

Canadian Industries (1954), Ltd., will have about 6,000 employees. It will operate the agricultural chemicals, chemicals, explosives and ammunition, paints and coated fabrics and plastics departments of the former CIL organization. Plants are at Halifax, N. S.; Shawinigan Falls, Brownsburg, Montreal and Beloeil, Quebec; Cornwall, Chatham, Copper Cliff, Hamilton, Toronto, New Toronto and Nobel, Ontario; Brainerd, Manitoba; Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, and James Island, B. C.

Canadian Industries (1954), Ltd., also will handle certain resale products including acrylic sheeting; polyvinyl chloride; "Plaskon" melamine, urea, and alkyd plastics; fungicides; mercurial wet-

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Atlas Powder Names Goett Development Dept. Director

Edward J. Goett has been appointed director of a newly-created commercial development department by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. For the past twelve years Mr. Goett has been employed by Chas. Pfizer & Co. Starting in the research and development division of that company in 1942, he was appointed manager of sales development in 1948 and elected to the board of directors in 1952.

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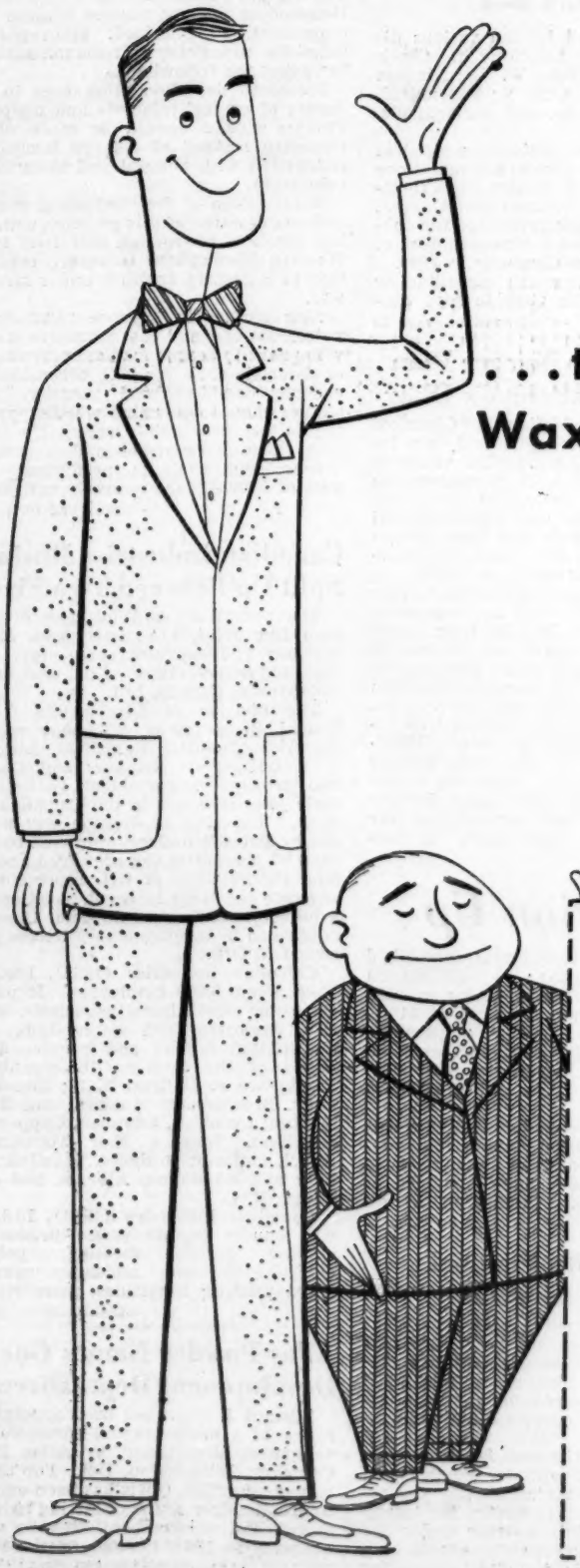
14 Leather Finishes and Dressings
15 Leather Packing
16 Lubricant for Ironers and Presses
17 Lubricant for Thread and Cord
18 Matches
19 Mold Lubrication
20 Paper Coatings
21 Paper Impregnating
22 Paper Sizings
23 Phonograph Records
24 Polishes
25 Printing Inks
26 Protective Coatings
27 Rust Preventives
28 Self-Polishing Floor Wax
29 Sizing Materials
30 Soaps
31 Starches
32 Textile Finishes
33 Transformers
34 Water-Wax Emulsions
35 Wire and Cable Insulation



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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12-17; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, combined conventions, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 2.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., September 20-21.

Chemical Specialities Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-21.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

Atomic Parley in October Will Hear Foreign Experts

John S. Sinclair, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, has announced that official representatives of the atomic energy programs of seventeen foreign nations have been invited to address the conference board's third annual conference on atomic energy in industry. This conference, which will be devoted to the peacetime uses of atomic energy, will be held in the Commodore hotel, New York, October 13 to 16.

Commenting on the scope of the conference, Mr. Sinclair said:—"In recognition of the world-wide economic and social implications of this new energy source and in keeping with President Eisenhower's policy of encouraging international cooperation, the conference board is inviting the heads of the atomic energy programs of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa to address the sessions."

In outlining the program, the conference board president revealed that in addition to a review of the atomic energy programs of the invited nations, conferference sessions will include discussions of such topics as the current outlook on atomic power costs, uses of atomic by-products in medicine, uses of radioisotopes in process industries, economic factors in locating atomic reactors, uses of radioisotopes in agriculture, and uses of radioisotopes in metal and metal-fabricating industries.

APhA Shapes Agenda For August Conclave

The American Pharmaceutical Association has announced plans for a meeting of pharmacists representing every phase of the profession and of the drug industry, to be held the week of August 22 at the Statler hotel, Boston.

Meeting with the American Pharmaceutical Association will be the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the American College of Apothecaries, and the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association secretaries. These organizations, together with the house of delegates of the APhA, constitute a cross section of all phases of pharmacy and will bring together in one week the leaders of the profession and industry for the discussion of their scientific, economic and social problems and relationships to other groups.

The colleges of pharmacy, now numbering seventy-four accredited institutions, will open their sessions on August 22, and continue through August 24. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, representing the licensing and examining boards who also enforce the pharmacy statutes of the various states, will hold sessions beginning August 23 and continuing through August 24.

The Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries will be in session beginning August 21 and continuing throughout the convention week. The American Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the American College of Apothecaries also open their meetings on August 22 and continue through August 24.

The first session of the house of delegates will begin on the afternoon of August 24. Subsequent sessions will be held at various other times during the week. General sessions of the convention will begin on the evening of August 24, and subsequent sessions will be held August 26 and 27.

Devoe & Raynolds Elects Wolfson Board Chairman

Louis E. Wolfson has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, control of which was acquired on June 17 by New York Shipbuilding Corporation, of which Mr. Wolfson also is board chairman (OPD, 6/28/54).

The special meeting of the Devoe & Raynolds board which named Mr. Wolfson also elected seven of his associates as members of the fifteen-man board. They are J. A. B. Broadwater, E. B. Gerbert, Robert Harvey, Alexander Rittmaster, Martin Segal, Cecil Wolfson and Sam Wolfson. Continuing as directors with them will be Emerson C. Bishop, Andrew W. Bornhauser, William C. Dabney, J. Harold Kolseth, E. F. Musterman, Earl L. Pangborn and Clarence W. Slocum. Mr. Wolfson, together with Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Rittmaster, will serve on the five-man executive committee of Devoe & Raynolds, along with William C. Dabney, who will continue as president of the firm, and Earl L. Pangborn, executive vice-president and treasurer.

MCA Publishes New Guide On Safety in Chemical Labs

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association his announced the publication of a comprehensive safety manual entitled, "Guide for Safety in the Chemical Laboratory," published by D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, and edited by members of the general safety committee of MCA.

The 228-page book, containing seventy charts, tables and photographs, includes subject matter dealing with handling of chemicals, protective equipment and devices, contamination control, specific first aid instruction, safety procedures in the packaging and transportation of chemicals, and toxicity.

APMA Plans to Set Up New Veterinary Section

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association is in the process of organizing a veterinary section, it was learned last week. There is a need for such a group within the drug industry, it was explained, and the Proprietary Association's dropping of a veterinary section along with the demise of the Animal Health Institute dictated the APMA move. Establishment of the new section is expected to be made official at APMA's midyear and eastern section meeting in December.

Metal & Thermit President

H. E. Martin has been elected president and a director of Metal Thermit Corporation, New York. Mr. Martin is presently manager of the New York district office of Babcock & Wilcox Company, with which he has been connected since 1929. He will continue in his present position until August 1 before joining Metal & Thermit.

Ultramarine Blue Antitrust Suit Is Filed by Government

A civil action was filed in the United States District Court, Huntington, W. Va., June 29 by the Department of Justice charging Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, of Huntington, and American Cyanamid Company, of New York, with violations of the Sherman antitrust act in connection with the sale of ultramarine blue and laundry blue.

Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, are Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., of Hull, England, and S. A. Des Usines Destree, of Haren, Belgium, a subsidiary of Reckitt & Colman, both of which manufacture ultramarine blue and laundry blue.

The complaint alleges that the defendants and the co-conspirators have restrained interstate and foreign trade in ultramarine blue and laundry blue by:—

1. Agreements between Standard and the co-conspirators to allocate world markets and customers among themselves, to fix and maintain uniform prices in certain world markets, and to prevent the importation of ultramarine blue and laundry blue into the United States except by means of an exclusive agency agreement between Standard and Reckitt.

2. Agreements between Standard and American to fix and maintain uniform prices and terms and conditions of sale, and to allocate the sales of ultramarine blue and laundry blue in the United States.

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, in charge of the antitrust division, said, "The defendants in this case are the only manufacturers of ultramarine blue in the United States. The complaint alleges that the effects of the practices charged have been to curtail imports into the United States and exports to foreign countries, and to establish arbitrary and noncompetitive prices and conditions of sale for ultramarine blue and laundry blue. It is hoped that the relief sought in this action will give purchasers an opportunity to buy these products in unrestricted markets and at prices set by open competition."

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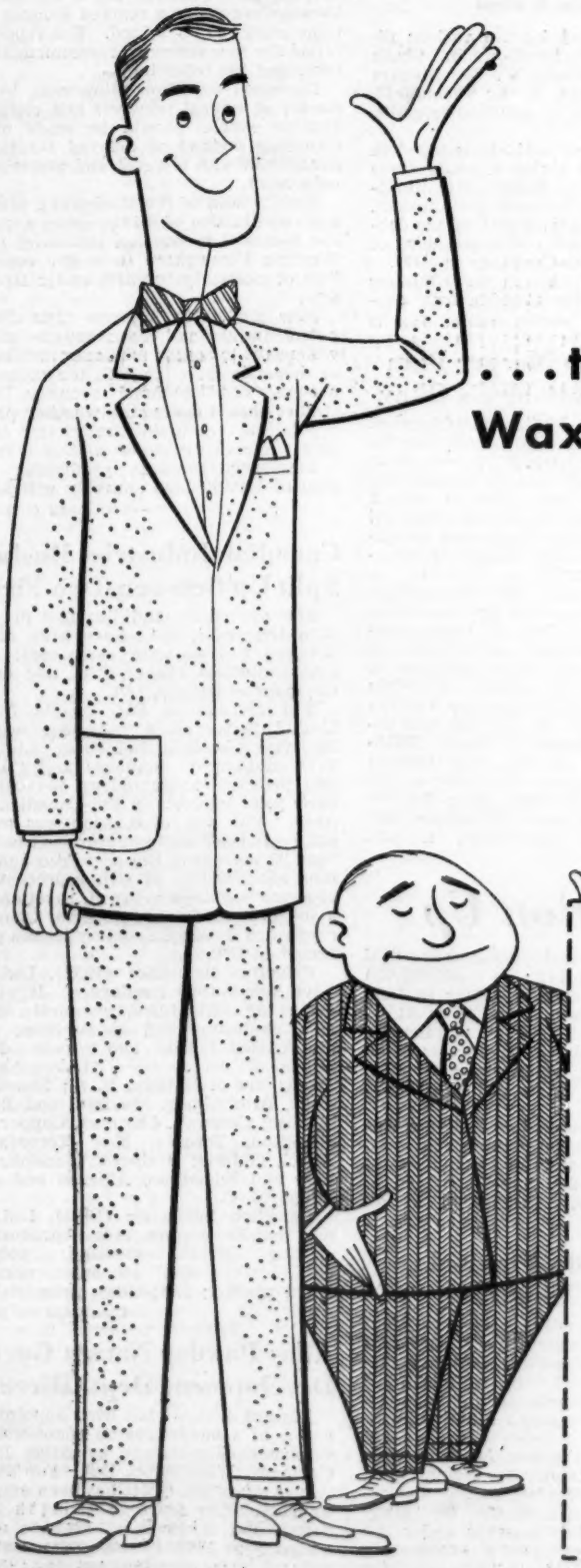
If you use WAX

in any of these products or processes . . .

1 Auto Polishes
2 Bottle Cap Linings
3 Candles
4 Carbon Paper
5 Citrus Fruit Dips
6 Coils and Condensors
7 Crayons
8 Fabric Treating
9 Flax Packings
10 Food Packaging
11 Hard Surface Floor Covering
12 Insulating Materials
13 Leather Belting
14 Leather Finishes and Dressings
15 Leather Packing
16 Lubricant for Ironers and Presses
17 Lubricant for Thread and Cord
18 Matches
19 Mold Lubrication
20 Paper Coatings
21 Paper Impregnating
22 Paper Sizings
23 Phonograph Records
24 Polishes
25 Printing Inks
26 Protective Coatings
27 Rust Preventives
28 Self-Polishing Floor Wax
29 Sizing Materials
30 Soaps
31 Starches
32 Textile Finishes
33 Transformers
34 Water-Wax Emulsions
35 Wire and Cable Insulation



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CONCORD WAX #190
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CONCORD WAX CWB
CONCORD PARWAX
CONCORD WAXSOL
CONCORD WAX PWB
KARAGAMI WAX
CONCORD PALM WAX
CONCORD MICROCRYSTALLINE WAXES

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COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12-17; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, combined conventions, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 2.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., September 20-21.

Chemical Specialities Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 13-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Fertilizer Association, southern convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-12.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-21.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

Atomic Parley in October Will Hear Foreign Experts

John S. Sinclair, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, has announced that official representatives of the atomic energy programs of seventeen foreign nations have been invited to address the conference board's third annual conference on atomic energy in industry. This conference, which will be devoted to the peacetime uses of atomic energy, will be held in the Commodore hotel, New York, October 13 to 16.

Commenting on the scope of the conference, Mr. Sinclair said:—"In recognition of the world-wide economic and social implications of this new energy source and in keeping with President Eisenhower's policy of encouraging international cooperation, the conference board is inviting the heads of the atomic energy programs of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa to address the sessions."

In outlining the program, the conference board president revealed that in addition to a review of the atomic energy programs of the invited nations, conferference sessions will include discussions of such topics as the current outlook on atomic power costs, uses of atomic by-products in medicine, uses of radioisotopes in process industries, economic factors in locating atomic reactors, uses of radioisotopes in agriculture, and uses of radioisotopes in metal and metal-fabricating industries.

APhA Shapes Agenda For August Conclave

The American Pharmaceutical Association has announced plans for a meeting of pharmacists representing every phase of the profession and of the drug industry, to be held the week of August 22 at the Statler hotel, Boston.

Meeting with the American Pharmaceutical Association will be the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the American College of Apothecaries, and the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association secretaries. These organizations, together with the house of delegates of the APhA, constitute a cross section of all phases of pharmacy and will bring together in one week the leaders of the profession and industry for the discussion of their scientific, economic and social problems and relationships to other groups.

The colleges of pharmacy, now numbering seventy-four accredited institutions, will open their sessions on August 22, and continue through August 24. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, representing the licensing and examining boards who also enforce the pharmacy statutes of the various states, will hold sessions beginning August 23 and continuing through August 24.

The Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries will be in session beginning August 21 and continuing throughout the convention week. The American Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the American College of Apothecaries also open their meetings on August 22 and continue through August 24.

The first session of the house of delegates will begin on the afternoon of August 24. Subsequent sessions will be held at various other times during the week. General sessions of the convention will begin on the evening of August 24, and subsequent sessions will be held August 26 and 27.

Devoe & Raynolds Elects Wolfson Board Chairman

Louis E. Wolfson has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, control of which was acquired on June 17 by New York Shipbuilding Corporation, of which Mr. Wolfson also is board chairman (OPD, 6/28/54).

The special meeting of the Devoe & Raynolds board which named Mr. Wolfson also elected seven of his associates as members of the fifteen-man board. They are J. A. B. Broadwater, E. B. Gerbert, Robert Harvey, Alexander Rittmaster, Martin Segal, Cecil Wolfson and Sam Wolfson. Continuing as directors with them will be Emerson C. Bishop, Andrew W. Bornhauser, William C. Dabney, J. Harold Kolseth, E. F. Musterman, Earl L. Pangborn and Clarence W. Slocum. Mr. Wolfson, together with Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Rittmaster, will serve on the five-man executive committee of Devoe & Raynolds, along with William C. Dabney, who will continue as president of the firm, and Earl L. Pangborn, executive vice-president and treasurer.

MCA Publishes New Guide On Safety in Chemical Labs

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association his announced the publication of a comprehensive safety manual entitled, "Guide for Safety in the Chemical Laboratory," published by D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, and edited by members of the general safety committee of MCA.

The 228-page book, containing seventy charts, tables and photographs, includes subject matter dealing with handling of chemicals, protective equipment and devices, contamination control, specific first aid instruction, safety procedures in the packaging and transportation of chemicals, and toxicity.

APMA Plans to Set Up New Veterinary Section

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association is in the process of organizing a veterinary section, it was learned last week. There is a need for such a group within the drug industry, it was explained, and the Proprietary Association's dropping of a veterinary section along with the demise of the Animal Health Institute dictated the APMA move. Establishment of the new section is expected to be made official at APMA's midyear and eastern section meeting in December.

Metal & Thermit President

H. E. Martin has been elected president and a director of Metal Thermit Corporation, New York. Mr. Martin is presently manager of the New York district office of Babcock & Wilcox Company, with which he has been connected since 1929. He will continue in his present position until August 1 before joining Metal & Thermit.

Ultramarine Blue Antitrust Suit Is Filed by Government

A civil action was filed in the United States District Court, Huntington, W. Va., June 29 by the Department of Justice charging Standard Ultramarine & Color Company, of Huntington, and American Cyanamid Company, of New York, with violations of the Sherman antitrust act in connection with the sale of ultramarine blue and laundry blue.

Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, are Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., of Hull, England, and S. A. Des Usines Destree, of Haren, Belgium, a subsidiary of Reckitt & Colman, both of which manufacture ultramarine blue and laundry blue.

The complaint alleges that the defendants and the co-conspirators have restrained interstate and foreign trade in ultramarine blue and laundry blue by:—

1. Agreements between Standard and the co-conspirators to allocate world markets and customers among themselves, to fix and maintain uniform prices in certain world markets, and to prevent the importation of ultramarine blue and laundry blue into the United States except by means of an exclusive agency agreement between Standard and Reckitt.

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How important is CARBON DISULFIDE (Carbon Bisulfide) to your operation?

Baker, pioneer of the electrothermic method, assures you CS_2 of highest purity and uniformity—at low cost.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR
Baker
CARBON DISULFIDE, TECHNICAL

Boiling Range	0.5° C.*
Specific Gravity at 15°/15° C.	1.270–1.275
Residue after Evaporation	0.001% Max.
Foreign Sulfides & Dissolved Sulfur	Passes Test**
Sulfite and Sulfate (as SO_2)	Passes Test**

*Boiling Point of Pure CS_2 at 760 mm. = 46.3° C.
**A.C.S. test for the absence of these impurities in reagent carbon disulfide.

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55-gallon, 10-gallon, 5-gallon drums and 8,000-gallon tank cars (approximately 85,000 pounds).

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Baker is one of the principal volume producers of Carbon Disulfide. Our production is continuous . . . our sales are made in Tank Car or Carload Lots to many of the large users. If you require Carbon Disulfide for your process, Baker solicits your business.

Address J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices,* Phillipsburg, N. J.

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REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .90

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb .47 - —

Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.24 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech dms., c.l lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb .37½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb .06½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 10u lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb .32½ - —

Cacodylic bots lb 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .28

Caprylic, dms lb. .29¾ - .31½

Cassella, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms. c.l lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼

hydrous gran., fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾ - .26½
tanks lb. .23 - —
double dist., dms lb. .25½ - .27¼
tanks lb. .23¾ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14¾ - .16½
tanks lb. .13 - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .14
tanks lb. .10½ - —
double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .11½
tanks lb. .11 - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret dms. c.l. frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90

petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - 75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236 C. non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242 C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298 C. tanks Wilmington Cal gal .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —

Desoxycholic, fib. dms, 100-lb. lots. lb. 15.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - 1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 75%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —

Hydrocinnamic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 13¼ - 13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ - —

Acid, hydrocaloric, CP USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 - 90
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - 20
smaller lots lb. .1750 - .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 lb. .2225 - .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818 - —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼ - .38

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175 - —
water white, dms. lb. .2475 - —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Molybdic 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —

Naphthol (L)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	shipt.	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
		neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		NF	National Formulary	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
double dist., (white), dms lb. .18¼- .20
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.s., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .33 - .33
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech bbls lb 2.75 - 2.90
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks lb. .15¾- .16
single dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .13¼- .15
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¾- .14½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15½- .17¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .14
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .12½- .14¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
Imp., bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Acid, thioglycollic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2' 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 4.00 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l tb .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.43 - 1.45
powder, bbls lb. 1.47 - 1.49
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd, 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra bp. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, bp. cns., 140-lb. tots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. 59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR . . . . . WATER WHITE
IRON . . . . . 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE . . . . . NONE
ARSENIC . . . . . NONE
INORGANIC SALTS . . 0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES . . . . . 0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER . 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER . . . . . NONE

MURIATIC ACID

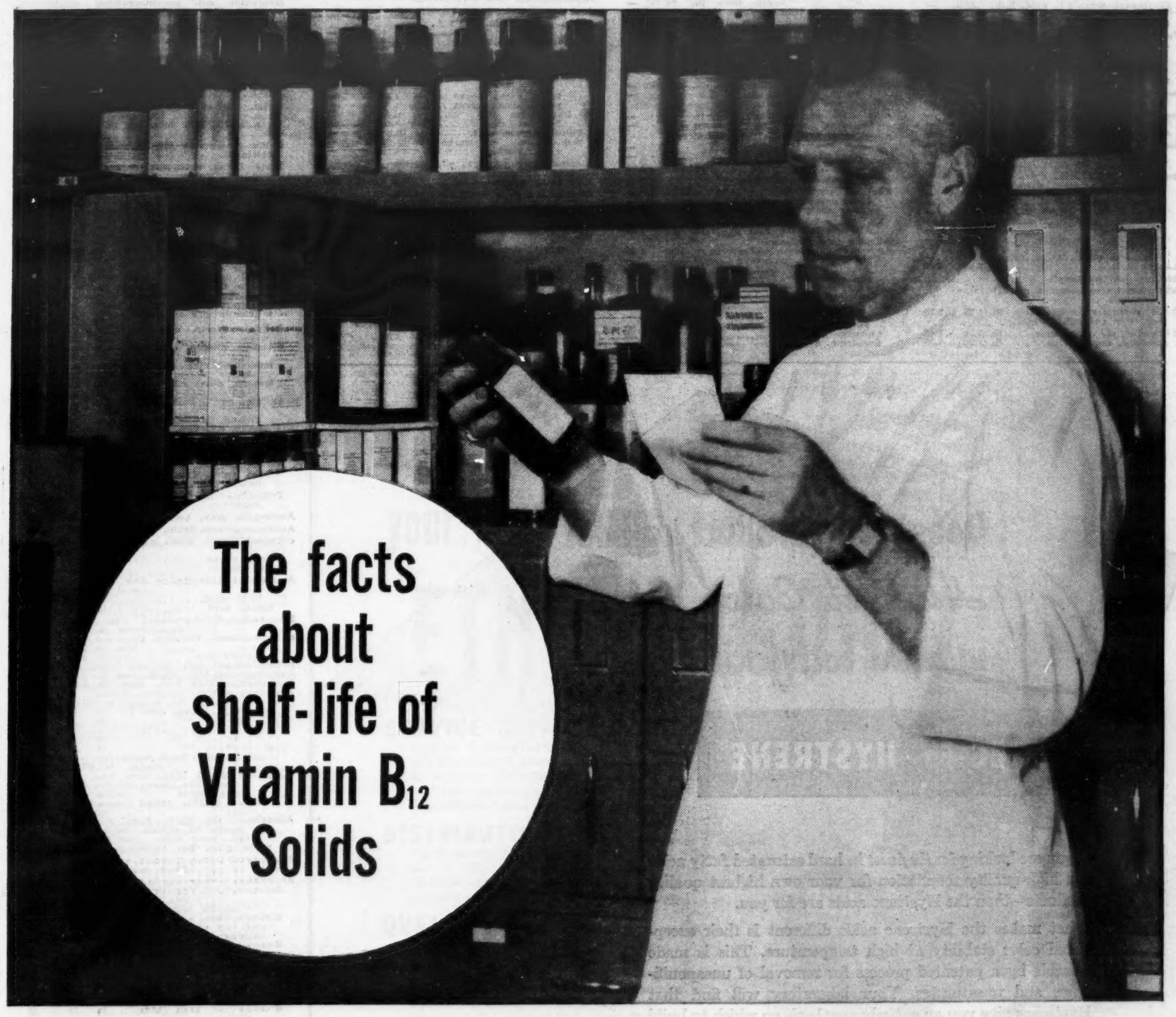
International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas



The facts about shelf-life of Vitamin B_{12} Solids

1. Stability in your product is the most important consideration in evaluating any source of vitamin B_{12} activity.

2. Cyanocobalamin* is the most stable known form of vitamin B_{12} activity.

3. The labeled potency of VITAMIN B_{12} SOLIDS MERCK is guaranteed to be 100 per cent cyanocobalamin.

*Cyanocobalamin is used here only in a chemical sense and not as a synonym for the U.S.P. product.

Vitamin B_{12} Merck

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} U.S.P.

TRITURATIONS OF CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12}

VITAMIN B_{12} SOLIDS

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Merck & Co., Inc.

Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 · —
tanks, works lb. .28 · —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 · —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 · —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 · —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 · —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 · —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 · —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 · —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 · —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 · —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 · —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 · —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 · —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 · —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 · —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 · —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 · —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 · —
Lauryl, bots. lb 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35

Alcohol, n-propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 · —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 · —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 · —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 · —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 · —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 · —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 · —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 · —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms. works lb. .23 · —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 · —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt alld lb 5.38 · —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 · —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms frt., alld lb 32.00 · —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 · —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 · —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 · 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide cbys., works lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 · —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 · —
Starch, solid dms. works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb 25½ .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. .36 · —
powd., cs. lb. .50 · —
Curacao kgs. lb. .50 · .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 2.75 · 3.62
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 · —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 · —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 · —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 · .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.53 · —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 · —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 · —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 · .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 · —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 · —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 · —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .15 · —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .1550 · —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 · —
NF, gran. dms works lb. .29 · .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, ta fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.

Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 · —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 · —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 · —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 · —
contract, works lb. .21 · —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 · —
contract, works lb. .18 · —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. 79½ · —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 · —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 · —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb 72 · —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs. 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more Where destination is within the continental U S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 · —
l.c.l. lb. .34 · .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb 33 · —
l.c.l. lb. .34 · .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. 33 · —
l.c.l. lb 34 · .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 · —
ground, c.l., bgs., works ton 37.00 · —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton 40.00 · —
iron-free, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.55 · —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 · —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 · .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 · .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 · 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 · —
tanks, works lb. .31 · —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 · —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 · —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 · —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 · —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 · .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 · —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 · —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 · —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 · —
5 lb. .21 · —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 · —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, ton 96.00 · —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 · —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton 96.00 · —
Ammonium acetate purified, dms lb .38 · —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 · —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 · 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 312.00 · —
ton lots, ex whse ton 375.00 · —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 380.00 · —
Bicarbonate, dom. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 · —
imported dms., l.c.l lb .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 · .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran., bots lb .38 · .39
dms. lb. .39 · .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 · .34
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 · —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 · —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. 75 · —
dms lb. 80 · 85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 · —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 · 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 · .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N, bgs., western, works ton 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 51.00 · —
imported, Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton 74.50 · —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 89.84 · —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222.00 · —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285.50 · —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton 290.00 · —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 · .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 · —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 · —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 · —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms. works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 · .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 -47.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western works ton 47.00 · —
bulk, works ton 42.00 · —
purified, dms., works lb .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton 240.00 · —
l.c.l., 100% basis, works, ton 300.00 · —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. alld. ton 180.00 · —

Does your product call for *Highest Color Stability* in hard fatty acids?

SPECIFY HYSTRENE*

If you are looking for *the finest* in hard saturated fatty acids —a high-quality foundation for your own highest quality products—then the Hystrene acids are for you.

What makes the Hystrene acids different is their exceptional color stability at high temperature. This is made possible by a patented process for removal of unsaponifiables and unsaturates. Your laboratory will find that Hystrenes give you an entirely new basis on which to build product improvements.

The specifications below will show the high purity of Hystrenes at a glance, and the narrow limits within which our manufacturing process is controlled.

But the final answer will be your own laboratory evaluation. Ask us for samples, and see for yourself what Hystrenes can do for your product.

*Registered trademark Trendex Div., The HumKo Company.

HYSTRENE SPECIFICATIONS

	HYSTRENE T-70 Hydrogenated Tallow Fatty Acid	HYSTRENE S-97 Hydrogenated Soya Fatty Acid	HYSTRENE T-45 Pressed Ratio Fatty Acid
Titer (°C)	61.5—62.5	65.5—66.5	55.0—56.0
Iodine Value (Wijs)	0.5 max.	0.8 max.	0.5 max.
Unsaponifiables (%)	0.15 max.	0.25 max.	0.15 max.
Color (Lovibond, 5¼" Cell)	2Y—0.4R max.	3Y—0.7R max.	2Y—0.4R max.
Free Fatty Acid (as stearic)	100.5—102.5	100—101	104—106
Acid No.	198—202	197—199	205—209
Saponification No.	199—203	198—201	206—210

CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
offices in principal cities
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms. frt. alld. lb 33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs. lb. .21 - .24
Spanish bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .93 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana) nis. lb. 2.00 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb 05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 06½ - 07⅛
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-285°F fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units ... 50,000 units .73 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .33 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. ton 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
Barium Chloride, cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb 14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41 60 - —
ex-whse N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 83 10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton 81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb 74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.48 - 3.59
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, pur., fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l. same basis lb. 21½ - 24⅛
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugen. cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.03
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —

Now and for the future your best source for all types of

ETHYL ALCOHOL

CSC

SERVICE: CSC's position as a leading manufacturer and supplier of industrial alcohols has been strengthened by the establishment of new sources for this vital chemical for industry. CSC Ethyl Alcohol of unsurpassed quality is available in every type for every use, in every formulation—tax-paid and tax-free.

DISTRIBUTION: Through its expanding network of denaturing plants, sales offices, and distribution points, CSC is setting new standards of dependability of deliveries in every quantity—tank-car, tank-truck, compartment tank-car, drums or smaller quantities.

QUALITY: Commercial Solvents Corporation's pioneering history in alcohol research and production extends back more than a century to the Rossville distilleries built in 1847 on the banks of the Ohio in Indiana. This past experience plus careful quality control provide your assurance of a product that meets the most exacting specification in industry.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Bismuth Subiodide—Clay, Ball

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms.... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.... lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0350- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0930- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron Oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs. c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6 52 - —
blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N C., & of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2 00 - —
toner bbls. litho flushed same basis lb 1 15 - —
Chinese, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb 75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry bbls same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c) Miss N C., S C Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1 6c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 60.00 - —
Los Angeles, works ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton. 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y Chi ton. 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton. 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45 50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works .. lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb .04½ .15½
raw, paper bgs c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l works lb .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee Va. N Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .07 - —
raw, American bgs works lb .08¼ .06½
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls works lb .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
c.l. works lb .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks same basis lb .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal dms. less truckloads works lb. 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.10 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs or more lb. 3.10 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt alld on 96 lbs or over lb. 09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms. c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -46.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
dase, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton. 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars works, frt. alld ton. 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .40 —
Chromate bgs. frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ... lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb 41 - 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works .. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 40.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7 60 - 7.96
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works .. ton. 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
c.l works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.97 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.12
natural, USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs .. lb. .75 - .80
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs .... lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs. ..... lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. ..... lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. ..... lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms .. lb. 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl-carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan areas ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis ..... lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0850- —
5-gal dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, cbys lb. .17 18
tech., dms. c.l. E of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0950- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b., stock points lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .11¾- —
tanks, E of Rockies frt alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs .. lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 1.80 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .24 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis .. lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls .... lb. .16 - —
longstick, cracked, bls ..... lb. .17½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls..... lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls..... lb. Nominal
medium, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
thin, bls. ..... lb. .90 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..... ton. 27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns..... lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns..... lb. 5 00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.... lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .45 - .48
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .59 - —
38% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .58 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works.... lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .70 - .75
Roman, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works .... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton 77 00 —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 53 00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0543- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1592- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less ..... lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area .. lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - .35
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.23 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works .. lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works ..... lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis .. lb. 45.00 - —
imported, 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis....lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis....lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l. bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld ..... lb 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis..... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis .. lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.... lb. .47 - —
"0000," bgs., shipt..... lb. .57 - —
Citral, bots., cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms..... lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms..... lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet, artificial, bots ..... lb 13 75 -15.00
natural, bots..... oz. 7 50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port ton. 27.00 -30.20

Clay, china, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .54 - .55
Zanzibar, bls lb. .65 - .66
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose). standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis bgs. 23.000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb .58 —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis 80% purity bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd, E lb. .41 - —
62% purity bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —

CMC prices W of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude resale dms. c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .53¼
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocklebur, USP gray ogs lb .68 .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. 1.18 Nom.
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 - —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP. dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46
Oxychloride, bls., works lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works, lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - .
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17 10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.170.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.165.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.64.00 -65.00
36%, sacked, same basis ton.61.00 -62.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb 2.94 3.15
powd., cans lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works. gal. .2068- —

Creosote, coaltar, refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.63
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret.-dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14¼- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv, 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .53 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38½
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36½
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .58 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis, in. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton.64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .24 - .25
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .36 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —

THE VERSENES® "Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. As products of modern chelate chemistry, they form soluble, non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

NOW THERE ARE ELEVEN

VERSENE REGULAR (The original Versene) inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions.(liquid or powder).

VERSEN-OL is the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid*. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH7 to pH10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions.(liquid or powder).

VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc (47% solution).

VERSENE Fe3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions.(liquid or powder).

VERSENE-T complexes ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution (55.5% solution).

VERSENE-9. This is the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram complexes a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene Regular.

VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application (50 lb. bags).

VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFe EEDTA*, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil (50 lb. bags).

DISODIUM VERSENATE DIHYDRATE (dry powder) an Analytical Reagent grade of Versene Regular for research and analytical purposes.

VERSENATE INDICATOR (alcohol solution). Color indicator for Versenate method of water analysis.

CALCIUM DISODIUM VERSENATE (25% solution). Chemically Pure grade material for use as stabilizers in drugs, vitamins, pharmaceuticals.

LEAD DISODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution). Preformed complex for use in vinyl plastic emulsions.

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Dextrin—Dodecylbenzene

Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .68 - .68¼
l.c.l., works lb. .69½ .70
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .70 - .71
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .31½ - .32
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l, same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots. 10 kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb .90 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½ - .66
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. .43½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½ - .66
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .48½ - —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½ - —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

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Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	- 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.55	- 7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	- 7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 6 cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 9, cns	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.30	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	1.85	- —
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.65	- —
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	- —
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	- —
No. 21, cns	lb.	3.60	- —
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	- —
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	- —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	- —
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	- —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	- —
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	- —
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	- —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	- —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	- —
151	Orange AD	lb.	.55	- —
161	Orange RR	lb.	.66	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	.99	- —
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	.92	- —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	- —
202	Chrome blue black, conc.	lb.	.75	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.78	- —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	- —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.84	- —
234	Brown Y	lb.	.98	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.19	- —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	- —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	- —
332	Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.95	- —
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	- —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	- —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.69	- —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	- —
419	Red FC, conc	lb.	1.12	- —
420	Brown M	lb.	.98	- —
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	- —
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	- —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.03	- —
581	Direct black EB	lb.	.94	- —
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	- —
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	.91	- —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	- —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	- —
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	- —
657	Green V	lb.	2.10	- —
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	- —
667	Brilliant milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	3.68	- —
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.70	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	- —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	1.88	- —
729	Blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	- —
749	Red BX	lb.	4.33	- —
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	- —
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.17	- —
865	Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.75	- —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	- —
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	- —
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	- —
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	- —
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	- —
1085	Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	- —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	- —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.75	- —
1101	Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.98	- —
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	- —
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.25	- —
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	- —
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	- —
1171	Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	- —
1217	Orange RD, single paste	lb.	1.65	- —
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	2.30	- —
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.60	- —
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	1.51	- —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	- —
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.74	- —
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	- —
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	- —
Jet No. 551	lb.	.89	- —
Brown R, conc	lb.	1.72	- —
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	- —
Red 4B, conc	lb.	1.37	- —
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	- —
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb.	1.85	- —
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	- —
Jet	lb.	1.21	- —

works:—

Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.71	- —
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	- —
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.80	- —
Y, extra	lb.	.64	- —
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	- —
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	- —
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	- —
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	- —
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Azo rubine R, extra conc	lb.	1.04	- —
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	- —
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	- —
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	- —
Orange acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	- —
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	- —
Yellow, azo, conc	lb.	.90	- —

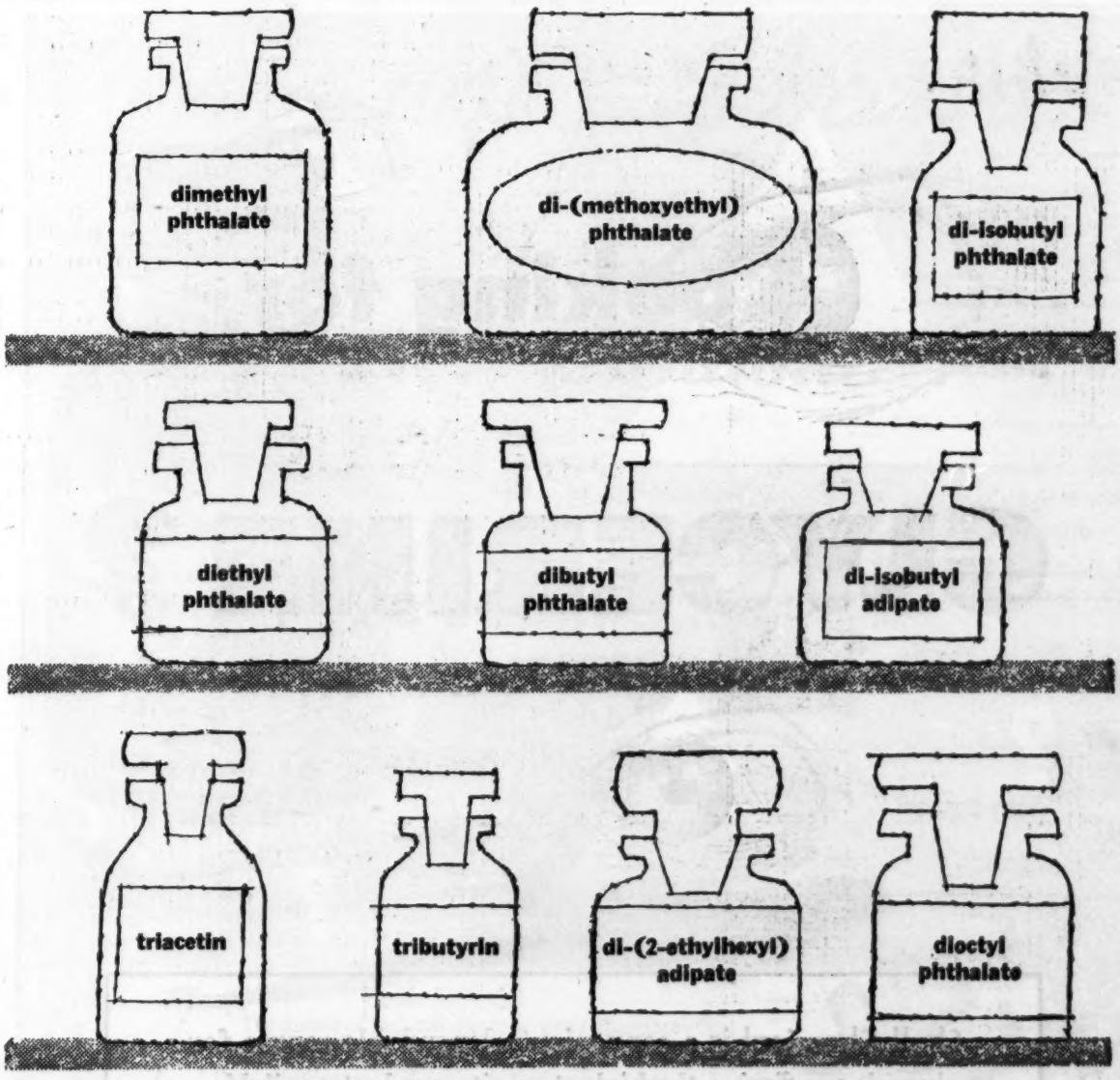
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.09	- 1.11
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.45	- —
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	- —
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	32.95	-35.00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	- —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.45	- .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	29.75	-32.50
Sulfate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.61
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
synthetic, 85-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	56¼	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.44½	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.45½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms.	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	- —

Dyes, Coaltar—Ethyl Oenanthate

Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.69	- .72
smaller lots, works	lb.	.75	- .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- .22
dms., c.l, same basis	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks same basis	lb	.10	—
USP, bots., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.39	- —
½-lb. cns	lb.	.37	- —
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, chys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works	lb.	.51½	- .53
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50



Eastman

plasticizers

Call or write for your copy of our PLASTICIZERS booklet. It contains specifications, properties and typical uses for all Eastman plasticizers.

These products are stored in bulk at Kingsport, Tennessee, and Lodi, New Jersey, by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.; by DeMert & Dougherty, Incorporated, in Chicago and St. Louis, and by Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation in Akron and Cincinnati.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
A subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Ethyl Oleate—Glycerine, Refd., High Gravity

Ethyl oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd.lb. .53½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .68 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono. Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ .20½
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices 1¢ per lb higher at Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —

Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

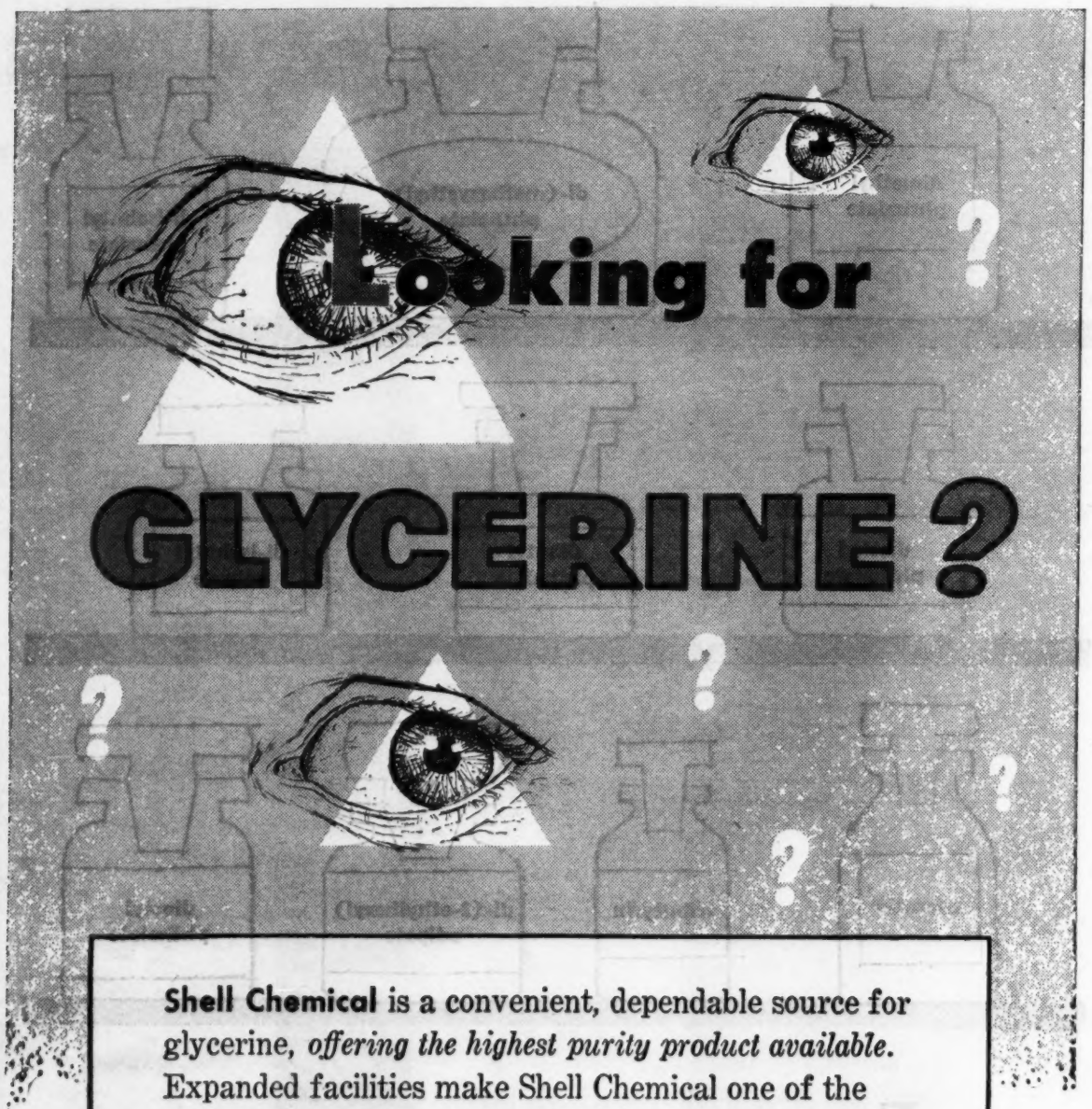
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs, ton lots works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½

Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Caeodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld, lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.135.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton.57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton.47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.34.00 - —
lump, 50-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd. lb. .062 - —
Zone 2 lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .069 - —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd. lb. .0345- —
Zone 2, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15¼
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .116 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-80 octane gal. .04½- —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .26 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb. .32 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .29½- .30
Rhattoon, bgs lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —



Shell Chemical is a convenient, dependable source for glycerine, *offering the highest purity product available.* Expanded facilities make Shell Chemical one of the nation's leading suppliers of glycerine... in any quantity from a drum to a tank car.

Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly give you the specifications of this high-quality glycerine.

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CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Glycerine, Refd., USP—Isopentane

Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 - 23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.50 - 20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd. bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¼ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅜ - —
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA kgs. works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. 20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs lb. .23½ - .25
DK, bgs lb. .18 - —
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .17 - .19
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - —
No. 3, bbls lb. .25 - —
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton. 29.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis, ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton. 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclonexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
tanks, works lb 33 - —
Hexyl, cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 454.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 - 10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 25.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide dms. fib ctns., works lb .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb 03¾ .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb 98 1.00
tech. dms., c.l. frt equald lb 77 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb 98 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb 35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd. lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF dms. kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.85 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs. lb. 7.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.50 - —
Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb 30 .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .93
formate dms lb 80 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ —
tanks, same basis lb .11¼ —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb 50 —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 4.25
Isoniazid, powder, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —

since 1931

Glycerine is the Stabilizer

Because of its many advantages in the treatment of certain cardiac disorders, Digalen 'Roche' has been a valuable asset to clinicians throughout the world since its introduction in 1931. Rigid control measures are used in the manufacture of Digalen to assure unvarying composition. Its 33% Glycerine content provides stabilizing action, and in a product of this type stability is absolutely essential.

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Glycerine is nontoxic, and has a pleasant taste. No other product comes even close to matching Glycerine's unusual combination of properties.

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20-page booklet on Glycerine for product conditioning

12-page booklet on Glycerine standards and specifications

16-page booklet on Glycerine properties and applications

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Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide—Monobutylamine

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.38	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49	.66
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF powd. fib dms	lb.	.08	.16½
colloidal fib dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.095	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w	gal.	.138	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09¼	.09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.105	—
Okla.,Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w	gal.	.09½	.10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.11	.12
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.12	—

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
edible, fib, dms., 30 000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.23¼	—
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
USP, fib, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.33	.36
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.30	.33
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.29	.32
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.15¾	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.23
Laury) chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.74	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb	55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb	16	.20
select, bls	lb	90	—
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran, bbls	lb.	.22	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.32
Arsenate acid powder dealers, 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l., frt alld on 95 lbs or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb	28½	—
1-lb bgs. c.s.	lb.	41½	—
l.c.a.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride dms	lb	.45	—
Iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms	lb.	.32½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.14	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1380	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis	lb.	.33¾	—
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¼	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1495	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1545	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¼	—
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
50% PbO dry, works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.16	—
24% Pb dms.	lb.	.21½	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
basic silicate bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	.17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	.18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.06	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.12	.17
powd., bbls	lb.	.10	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, El Paso, Texas	ton	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va	ton	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton	25.10	26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton	14.50	23.65
Quincy, Ill.	ton	10.00	13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill	ton	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton	17.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton	13.00	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill.	ton	10.00	12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton	14.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton	16.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton	16.00	—
McNeil, Tex.	ton	16.00	—
Menominee, Mich	ton	14.00	—
Mosher, mo.	ton	13.00	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton	12.75	—
Reddick, Fla.	ton	16.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	12.25	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton	13.50	—
Winooski, Vt.	ton	17.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	16.50	—
York, Pa	ton	15.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	5.95	6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	5.35	6.25
96-98%, dms	lb.	6.75	7.15
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	3.90	5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works	lb.	1.58	—
dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd.,	lb.	3.10	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	60.00	61.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis	ton.	55.00	56.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Lithium benzoate dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb	2.10	2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.20
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb	1.22	1.33
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.15	—
ton lots	lb.	2.20	—
less ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Hydride, powd, dms, works	lb	12.00	14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms	lb.	1.10	—
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.60	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	29.50	33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb	41	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	39	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	20	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	18	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb	18½	—
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.50	—
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots	kilo.	140.00	150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.30	1.32
West Indian, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.30	—
Magnesia calcined, tech., etns, works	lb	.32	.34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works	lb.	.23	.25
extra light, works	lb.	.31	—
USP, light, etns	lb	.34	.36
heavy, bbls	lb	.36	.38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	ton	82.50	—
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton	38.00	—
Magnesium bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech, bgs, c.l., frt. equald	lb	09½	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb	10½	—
bbls, c.l., frt equald	lb	10¾	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb	11¾	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	—
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloustershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	55.00	105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., bgs	ton.	55.00	105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.30	1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	5.40	5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	26¼	.30
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	1.60	—
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.27	.2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.46	.48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malathion, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher			
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.32	.34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb	.16	—
Borate, tech, bbls	lb.	.24	—
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½	—
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works.	ton.	88.00	—
paper-lined burlap bgs., works	ton.	91.50	—
dms., works	ton	94.00	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots, $3 per ton higher			
Gluconate, dms	lb.	1.79	1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms	lb	4.70	4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Linoleate, liquid 4.5% Mn., dms	lb	.30½	—
solid, premix 6.2% Mn, bbls	lb	33½	—
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. precip., dms	lb.	21¾ 24½	—
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	80.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	87.50	—
Tallate, 6%, dms	lb.	.24½	—
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	69.00	70.00
So. American 30% tannin c.l. ex dock	ton.	55.00	58.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.40	.43
Melamine bgs. ton lots works	lb	.33	—
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works	lb	33½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	38½	—
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.06	.06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs	lb.	6.00	6.25
Japanese, cs	lb.	14.00	—
syn., USP, racemic, cns	lb.	4.95	—
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. cms. ton lots works frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.48	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.58	—
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.38	—
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms	lb.	6.34	6.39
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms	lb.	7.27	—
yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb.	7.52	—
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	5.42	5.46
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
USP, fib. dms	lb.	5.64	—
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).			
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask		280.00	285.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1350	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1450	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1150	—
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).			
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)			
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)			
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).			
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)			
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)			
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).			
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld	gal.	.70	—
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher			
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld.	gal.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.48	—
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dvld., metropolitan areas	gal.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld	gal.	.27	—
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J	gal.	.25½	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dvld	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	—
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. metropolitan areas.	gal.	.35	—
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.32	—

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).			
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more	lb.	4.55	—
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
97%, fib dms, same basis	lb.	2.97	—
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms, cs., frt. alld	lb.	.81	.86
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.62½	—
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E.	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., frt. alld, E	gal.	.63	—
tanks, frt. alld E	gal.	.45	—

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.44½	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	—
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Anthranilate, cns	lb.	2.50	2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.53	.65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes works	lb.	.47	.61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb.	.89	1.00
standard vs. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld	lb.	.66	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.72	—
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs	lb.	.75	.85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, multi-unit, same basis	lb.	.15	—
single unit, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd	lb.	.40	.42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb	.57	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.43	1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
c.l. works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35	.40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works	lb	00	—
tanks works	lb.	07	—
Heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	33.00	42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms	lb.	1.90	2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms	lb.	3.80	4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Lactate, dms, l.c.l., works	lb	35	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J	lb.	.36½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37	—
tanks same basis	lb	35	—
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns	lb.	3.60	4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).			
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.44	—
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.58 .53	—
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots.	gram.	.79	—
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.25	3.60
smaller lots same basis	lb.	3.40	3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	13½	—
Methylionone A, cns	lb	6.55	8.80
D, cns	lb	7.50	9.55
Prime cns	lb	4.55	6.40
standard, dms., cns	lb.	3.80	4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).			
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03	.04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	—
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08½	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08½	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	—
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼	—
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	.1535
spray, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.14	.1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
spray, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.27	.31
Sugar (see Lactose).			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10½	.11
New York	gal.	.12	—
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs	lb	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content	lb	1.40	—
technical, kgs, works basis Mo content	lb	1.15	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—

Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Mcnochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.			
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.31 -	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	28½	—
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms. c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).			
Morphine cns	oz	12.40	12.60
Acetate anhyd cns	oz	9.95	10 00
Hydrobromide cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride NF cns	oz	9.90	9 95
Sulfate, USP cns	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.54¾	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.55¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾-	—
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots.	oz.	No stocks.	
synthetic ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.15 -	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb.	5.20 -	—
5-lb lots, cns	lb.	5.30 -	—
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	5.30 -	—
25-lb lots cns	lb	5.35 -	—
5-lb lots, cns	lb.	5.45 -	—
xyiol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	1.40 -	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb.	1.45 -	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.50 -	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs	lb.	.09½-	—
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock	ton.	47.00	-48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	63.00	- —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock	ton.	43.00	- —
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.07¼-	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)			
Solvent (see S)			
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.045 -	—
78° dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.059 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0615-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
imported, 78°, large lots	lb.	.04½-	.04¾
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.10½-	—
flake, bgs., same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.76½-	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
custom contract, works	lb.	1.65 -	—
Salicylate, dms	lb.	5.00 -	—
Sulfate, cns	lb.	35.00 -	—
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb	.50 -	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00 -	8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity	gram.	.60 -	—
1-kilo lots, basis, activity	gram.	1.20 -	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.55 -	2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.75 -	.83¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.71 -	.76
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld.	lb.	.64 -	.65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.36 -	.37
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.69 -	—
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	.37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted.	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20 -	—
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.03 -	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.15
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.05 -	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms	lb.	.54 -	.57
powd., dms	lb.	.60 -	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½-	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	.37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l	lb.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37 -	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	.42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	.44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.26 -	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms	lb.	.75 -	—
Nitroethane, dms, dlvd E, of Rockies	lb.	.25 -	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis	ton.	126.00 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.65 -	4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.75 +	.50
Nitromethane, dms, l.c.l., dlvd E, of Rockies	lb.	.25 -	—
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld.	lb.	.41 -	—
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E, of Rockies	lb.	.23¼-	—
2, dms., dlvd. E, of Rockies	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¾-	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50 -	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	.38
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59 -	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.23 -	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	.30¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	.31¾
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs	lb.	.40 -	—
shrivels, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.29½-	—
Nux vomica, bls	lb	.10	.12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.15 -	.17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¾-	—

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	2.05 -	2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00 -	3.40
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55 -	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.40 -	1.85
Angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.25 -	3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.45 -	.50
Avocado, cns	lb.	3.25 -	—
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks.	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.45 -	1.90
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.60 -	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45 -	2.25

Monochlorobenzene—Oil, Castor

Oil, bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.75	-13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.75 -	1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.05 -	4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	.70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.38 -	.45
white, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.38
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	7.85	-10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	40.00	-50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2260-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2310-	—
tanks	lb.	.2160-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2110-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2160-	—
tanks	lb.	.2010-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.2350-	.2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks	lb.	.1675-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1575-	—
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.13½-	.14
75%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
tanks	lb.	.1700-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1950-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks	lb.	.1850-	—

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- LAUNDRY SOAPS
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SALES OFFICES: Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland Philadelphia • St. Louis • Toronto

Stocks Carried in Principal Cities

Oil, Cedarleaf—Oil, Wintergreen

Oil, cedarleaf, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.05
Celery seed, bots. lb. 15.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots. lb. 30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.15
Java, true, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Clove, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.50
leaf, unrectified, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21¾- —
deodorized tax incl. non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10½- —
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 15.25 -20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .19¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14¾ Nom.
Valley lb. .14¾- —
Texas lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .03¾- —
raw, 30%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01½- —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).

Oil, cubeb, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .80 - .95
80-90%, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1630
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1300
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.50 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 9.85 -13.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .13 - .13¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .18 - .18½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.90
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 6.35 - 6.50
Messina, cns. lb. 6.05 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 4.80 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- .1950
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis. lb. .1600- —
New York lb. .1725- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1755- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 4.25

Oil, mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .06¾- —
Gulf ports lb. .07½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .16 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb 30 - 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 85.00 -250.00
Spanish, bots lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms. lb. .90 - 1.30
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- .17¾
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .18½- .19
Olibanum, bots. lb 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. 40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .67 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms. lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .12¾- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.30 - —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refinery gal 14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.65 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16¾- .17
refined, dms lb. .22 - .22¼
tanks lb. .20½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.60 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.95 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.70
Pimento, berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.60
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms. lb. .17 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No stocks
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .65 - .90
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower dms., c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Sage, clary bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 5.85 - 7.25
Spanish, cns lb. .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 10.25 -12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms. lb. .85 - 1.19
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar unstuate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .08¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N Y lb. .03¾- —
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1775- .1800
tanks lb. .16¼- —
clarified, alkali, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .15¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .1800- .1850
tanks lb. .16½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.40 - 6.30
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tankcars lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
whse lb. .0675- —
tanks, works gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 3.75
white, cns. lb. 1.95 4.00
tech. white cns lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .25
tanks, N. Y lb. .22½- —
domestic mills lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-63 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½- .54¼
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58¼
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53¼- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65¼
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71¼
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

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Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. .... lb. 17.00 - 30.00
extra, bots. ..... lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran. USP cns. ..... lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd USP cns ..... lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral American, bbls, l.c.l., works .. lb. .1945- .1960
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. .... lb. .35 - .40
Verona, bls ..... lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... oz. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.93 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin USP bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldenyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works. lb. .46 - .49
tech., dms., works. ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills. ton. 62.00 - 63.00
solvent process, bgs., same basis. ton. 79.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech. powd bbls ..... lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse ... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½- .09

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21½- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .50 - —
red, Gondar, spot bgs ..... lb. .24 - .25
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .35½- .36
birdseyes, bgs., new crop. lb. .56 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't. ..... lb. .66 - —
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. ..... lb. .66 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .09¾- —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .05¾- .07
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08⅛- .08¾
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03½- .04⅛

Oil, Wood—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Regular

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¾- .09⅛
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅜- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .06¾- .07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- .08⅝
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California. bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.69 - 2.02
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas .... bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana ..... bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade. bbl. 2.81 - 3.26
Texas, East ..... bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast ..... bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central. bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle ..... bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West ..... bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming ..... bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. ..... bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. ..... bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor... bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. ..... bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. ..... bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... lb. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga. ..... bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast ..... bbl. 1.80 - 2.10

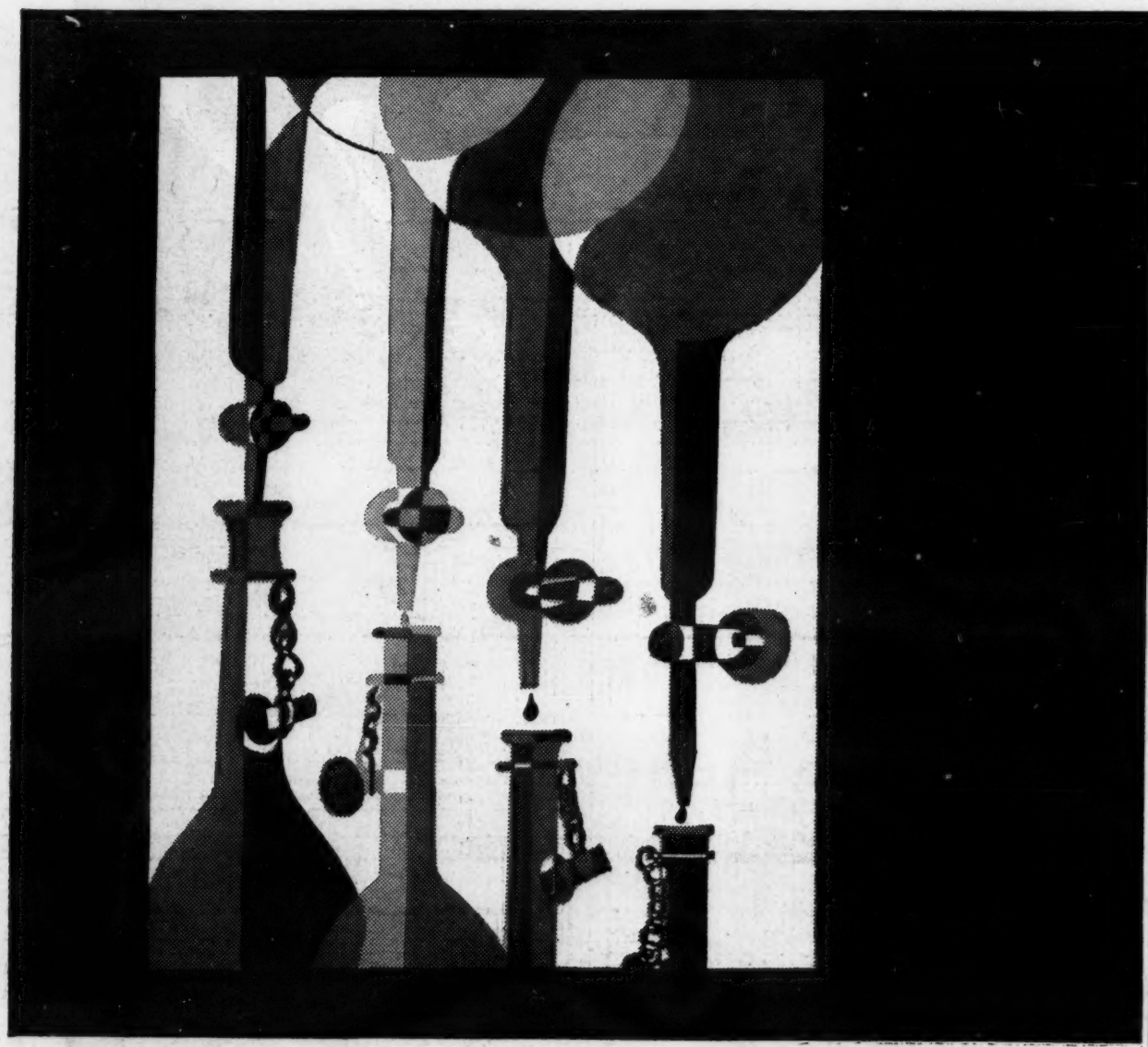
Petroleum, fuel oil, diesel, tanks, refy., California. gal. .1025- .133
New York ..... gal. .096 - —
Penna., western .... gal. .105 - .1078
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2. gal. .08625- —
No. 3 ..... gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2. gal. .0895- —
Group 3, No. 1 ..... gal. .08875- .09
No. 2 ..... gal. .0825- .08375
No. 3 ..... gal. .07875- .08125
range ..... gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 ..... gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 ..... gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type .... gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type ..... gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco. gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .16 - —
Providence ..... gal. .195 - —

Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Specially Refined—Potassium Chlorate

Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially refd., tanks., refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadedphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292° F., b.r., 37° 38°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, 17°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .30
256°-383°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - .29½
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F. b.r., 32°-34° C. m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - .39½
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
i.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.69 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.09 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.74 - —
76%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.74 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.05 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
i.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2° - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Mexican, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 -42.00
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
imported, kgs lb. .25 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., dms lb. .33 - .33



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Potassium chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powder, dms. lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs. lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½ - .40½
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .49½ —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
NF, gran., dms. lb. .09¾ - .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24½ - .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½ - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½ - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld, E lb. .693 - .739
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton. 35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder dms lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, cits., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .33½ - .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075 - —
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845 - .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950 - .1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .50 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02¼ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04

Pumice in bbls. is ¼c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works lb. .80 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works, gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.35 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .23 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works lb. .08¾ - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅛-12 23/64
ordinary 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64-11 21/32
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63¾ - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt alld lb. .83 —
powd., basis 100% frt alld lb. .88 .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powdered, bbls., dms lb. 2.50 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, obis lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, obis lb 3.60 —
light shades, obis lb 2.75 —
maroon, obis lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls. same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone an shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Potassium Chloride—Red, Cadmium Lithopone

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Time is the test of dependability. Behind Nialk Chemicals are more than fifty years of experience in meeting strict specifications.

a typical example...

NIALK CAUSTIC POTASH: Railroad signals and navigation lights must give instant, peak performance in all kinds of weather. NIALK Caustic Potash sees that they do. It "weatherproofs" electric cells, assures dependable current even at sub-zero temperatures.

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NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

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Nialk®

LIQUID CHLORINE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CARBONATE OF POTASH
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CAUSTIC SODA
TRICHLOR®ethylene

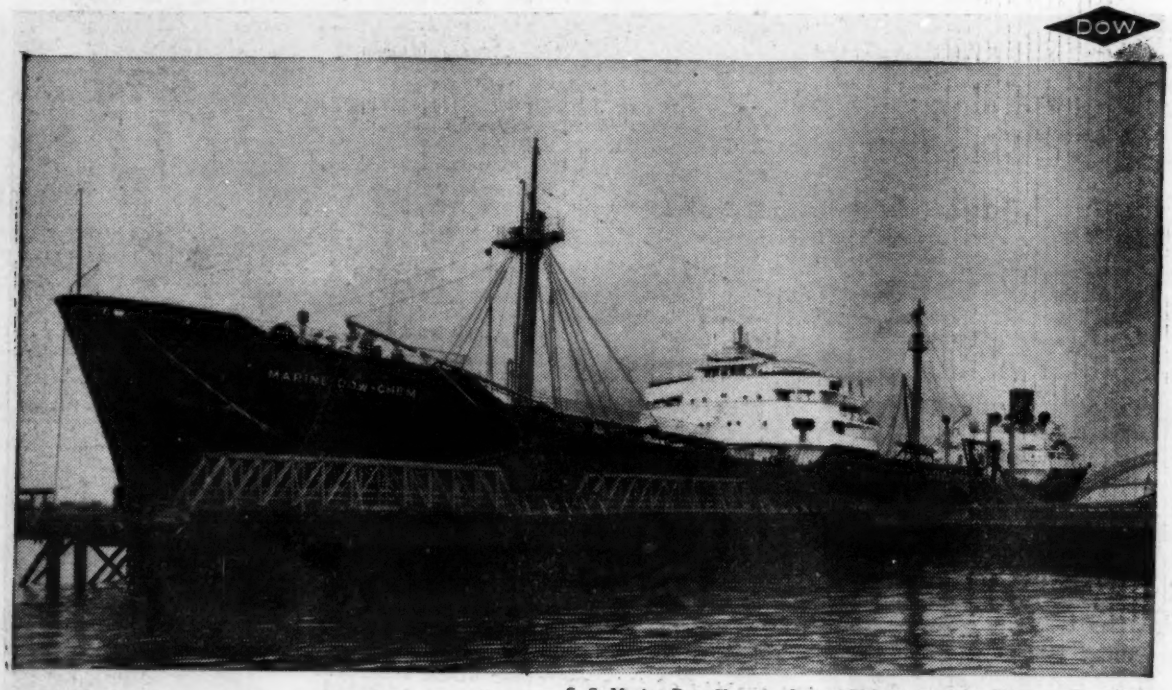
NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Red, Carmine No. 40—Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose

Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type bbls works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
l.c.l works lb. .02¾ - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs c.l. works lb .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Red toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung type bbls lb 1.95
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
USP, crystal., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd dms works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP pots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls. works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 19.50 -25.00
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 19.50 -25.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 20.00 -25.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .40½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb. 1.68 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Dalmatian, bgs lb. .32 - —
Italian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07
refined, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips, bgs. .63 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms. lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., crs. lb. 76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb. .45 .50
imported, Honduras, bls. lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls. lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .50 - .55
select, bls. lb. .65 - .67
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .96
powder, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -13.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .27 - .28
natural, bgs lb. .17½ - .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½ - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Prices
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. No Prices
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. No Prices
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Prices
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼ - —
Cyanide 6b dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .78½ - —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .40 - —
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .50 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .52 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.32
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .18½ - .19
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼ - .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).



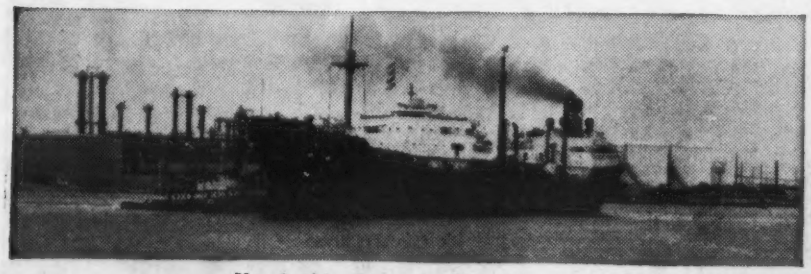
S. S. Marine Dow-Chem on first arrival at expansive Bayonne Terminal.

New Dow Ship and New Dow Terminals
speed volume delivery of 73% caustic soda to users

The Dow Chemical Company now has extensive new caustic soda solution distribution facilities in operation. The *S. S. Marine Dow-Chem*, first tanker ever designed and built exclusively for the sea transportation of liquid chemicals, currently delivers 73% caustic soda in volume quantity to two new Atlantic seaboard bulk terminals, located at North Charleston, S. C. and Bayonne, N. J. Both this thoroughly modern 18,000-ton chemicals carrier and all terminal facilities for cargo unloading, storage and transshipment safeguard the uniform high purity of Dow's 73% caustic solution.

One hundred thousand pounds of commercially pure nickel were used in construction of the *Marine Dow-Chem's* caustic cargo tanks, pumpline and heating coils. Terminal storage tanks are fully nickel-clad, all loading and unloading pumps and lines are pure nickel. Nickel steam heaters keep 73% solution at the exact temperature desired.

This important distribution expansion means that Dow customers are assured even faster delivery—*another* good reason for placing that caustic order with Dow. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.



New flagship of extensive Dow waterways fleet begins maiden voyage from Freeport . . . new nickel-lined tanks at Bayonne protect 73% caustic purity during storage.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ - .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech. dms., works lb .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms. lb. .28 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½ - .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. tots, works lb .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .183 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous dms. c.l. works lb 1½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate (sodium salt) fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refined, dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution 75%, cbys. lb 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50% dms., cbys. works, lb. 16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 - 129.50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher

Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.190.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Mononydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake, bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .3010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms. lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss., no. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.93 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, ogs. works ton.57.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .562 - .616
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa names).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., east 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44% tanks, works. 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .63
tech. dms. works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns c.l. works lb 10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb. 40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt adjusted, E lb. 46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.40 - 12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate bbls. works, frt. equald lb 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

New! ADDITIONS to the SOLVAY LINE

Chloroform
Carbon Tetrachloride
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride

Backed by Over 73 Years of Experience Making Quality Chemicals for Industry!

Since 1881, SOLVAY'S reputation for quality and service has helped make it the largest producer of alkalies in the world.

And with the start of chloromethane production at SOLVAY'S new plant at Moundsville, W. Va., chemical buyers can look forward to the same consistent purity and dependability in these new products that has been the SOLVAY tradition for over seven decades.

We will be glad to supply samples and technical information on these new products. Inquiries are now invited for prices on both carload and less carload quantities.

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Solvent Naphtha—Wax, Bees

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton.89.50 -90.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg. tanno, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .776 - .786
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .96 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .836 - 1.104
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, lb. .86½- .90½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .953 - .978
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .06¾- .09¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Staves acre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb 11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56 70 -68 15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 - 3 75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. 22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. 23¼- —
tanks works lb 21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., ref'y East 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb 10.25 -10 75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10 60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb 1.30 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
Sulfur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liquid, coml., cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l, works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
50%, bbls, l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¼- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib. dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb 20½ 21¼
smaller, dms., works lb. 23½- 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 65 - —
Pyrophosphate 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms, kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .53
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.80 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .95 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N Y ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.182.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 3.95 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib, ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .72 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.64.50 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock, ton.49.00 Nom.
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08¾- .09⅛
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.00 -10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins lb.10.00 -10.50
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
liquid in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .56 - .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60

Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .64 - .66
refined, bgs.....lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .88 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .81 - .91
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Ouricury, refd., bgs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane dom., ref'd., stabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77½- .82½
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.05 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., ums., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .32 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland distrtct.....gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district.gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind...gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O...gal. .32½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens.....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb higher

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome. lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 t. 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E....lb. .192 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E..... lb .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .... lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms...100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb .15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾ —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works...lb. .12 - .13
Stearate tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., ... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
100 lbs. 5.60 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works. 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 8.05
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 8.80
powdered, monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Continued on page 70

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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From brine wells in Central Michigan, rich in bromine, sodium, calcium and magnesium, come most of the chemicals now being produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation. These chemicals are available in quantity, processed to rigid specifications. Quality, strength and purity are controlled in our modern research and analytical laboratories. Michigan Chemical Corporation is a growing company you can depend upon today and in the future. Write for catalogue.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes. Assay 99.8%.

Calcium Bromide NF IX. White crystalline powder assaying 84% $CaBr_2$. Meets all National Formulary requirements. Used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations, for organic calcium compounds and in photography. Excellent dehydrating agent. Very deliquescent.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specificatons. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

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Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white, granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Strontium Bromide NF IX. Colorless or white somewhat deliquescent crystals. Assays 98% as $SrBr_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, passes all requirements of the National Formulary. Its principal use as a sedative in pharmaceutical preparation. Dissolves in water of crystallization when heated.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals, especially barbiturates.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degree C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degree C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as a solvent and as a heavy gauge liquid.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalyst.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

β-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2$ N CH_2 $CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the manufacture of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2$ N CH_2 $CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in Hydrochloride form.

β-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMIC). $(CH_3)_2$ N CH_2 $CHCl$ $CH_3 \cdot HCl$. An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Magmaster* Magnesia Refractories. A series of high temperature calcined magnesite refractory grains. Unusual purity of 97% MgO, low in silica, iron, alumina. Bulk density 100 pounds per cubic foot and over. For construction, lining and maintenance of open-hearth and electric furnaces.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-inflammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

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Clarifying Business Bans

Business management may find a basis for some hope for light in the murk of its statutory regulating in the recent move of the National Association of Manufacturers for "workable guides" on the application of the so-called "antitrust" laws to everyday business practices. The association has asked the Attorney-General's advisory group which is studying that set of statutes for clarification of the "confusion and conflicts" which are one of their chief characteristics—as everybody knows, even the occupants of federal judicial posts.

The NAM request has been published in a report, "Industry's Review on Monopoly." It has as a basic precept a plea for a rule of reason in all areas of enforcement, asking that the status of any act be determined after inquiry is made to ascertain whether the allegedly illegal action is "reasonable" in view of "all relevant facts and circumstances." Such a determination certainly would require a revolutionary change in the statutes themselves. That is pertinently true also of the advice that combinations of labor which result in monopoly or other restraint of trade should be subject to regulation.

Particularly important, and deserving of wide active support is the association's request for study and correction of the overlapping functionings of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.

Little is known of what the Attorney-General's advisory commttee is doing in a job that should have been done long ago. Little, if anything, is being done by business to assist toward the early and beneficial doing of that job. The approach of the manufacturers' association presents an opportunity for business to do much that is needed for the NAM objectives. It should do all that is possible, individually and collectively—it is to be hoped that such action would not be regarded as illegal collusion—to get the antitrust laws made to fit the needs of today.

Among the points on which the NAM request specifically seeks action are foreign trade activities, operations through subsidiaries, price discriminations, delivered pricing, and exclusive dealing arrangements. Business as a whole, distributors, as well as manufacturers, should get the NAM report and study it. One need not agree with all the angles of approach therein followed, nor in all aspects of every objective therein set forth. The overall job is what should be promoted. Anybody who has seen a bookcase full of treatises on even a few of the innumerable litigations which have been based on the antitrust laws will know that the task of clarifying even one of their myriad of ramifications is not something to be done in a few weeks. Those laws run back something like six decades, and their confusion has continuously been compounded. But something can be done to clear up general misunderstandings, and it should be started now.

For Real Hospitalization

Hospitalization is, quite obviously, one of the major needs in health service for the public. Despite a very large measure of belief and declaration to the contrary, hospitalization is not, however, a matter of the patient's ability to pay for it. The real need in hospitalization is for hospital facilities.

No doubt some recognition of that fact was influential in the approval by the United States Senate of an appropriation of $182,000,000 for federal aid for hospital construction, following the blocking or reinsurance proposals in the President's health program.

The providing of hospital facilities is not a function of a democratic government. It is unfortunate that the responsibility has not better been met where it belongs—in the local community. The popularity of central governmental aid is unwisely overstretched when it encompasses such objectives.

Although impartial students of needs in health service know that home care can satisfactorily, and often advantageously for the patient, lift a goodly part of the burdening that is generally borne by hospitals—a task which is aggravated by some methods of health insurance—there can be no question of the real benefits of adequate hospital facilities in any community. The providing of such facilities is strongly supported by that enlightened selfishness which recognizes the truth of the ancient adage about "bread cast upon the water." It is good business for the business of any local community to start, lead, and push, as well as support, a movement to give the community hospital facilities, at least to the extent of rest and nursing. Why let politics get the credit?

FTC Shifts to New Tack

Time alone will tell whether the newly adopted procedure of the Federal Trade Commission makes the functioning of that agency better or worse from the viewpoint of business. What time tells will be interpreted quite variously throughout business as a whole. The public will have its opinions as usual—and so will politics. One thing is certain: the commission will get nowhere without the cooperation of business—and where it arrives will depend very largely upon the nature of that cooperation.

One of the major objectives of the new FTC program is voluntary compliance with the laws which it administers and with its rulings in connection with their administration. The measure of its success in that direction cannot be expected to be very extensive. Voluntary compliance with proscriptions and prohibitions has not been a marked human practice even in the Garden of Eden.

There is a widespread aversion to codes of behavior on the ground that they lay unjustified burdens on the majority in order that the misdoings of a small minority may be kept within the narrowest possible bounds. Although that fault is largely a derivative of administration, it must be set up in the applicable regulation in order that it may be enforced where necessary. It is for that reason that the legislative, as well as the administrative, pronouncements in the area of FTC functioning are so numerous and so confusing. And that, in turn, is why the rulings of the commission are so frequently subjected to wide adverse criticism: the critics, as a rule, do not have a clear picture of the objective and are still less informed on the approaches thereto.

It would be better all around, even for the public—maybe not for politics—if the Federal Trade Commission were actually what it was intended to be—a counselor for business on the laws set up to regulate the practices of the latter, and the administrative application of those laws were a function of the Department of Justice, via the appropriate judiciary channels.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of Agriculture Benson sent a group of interested persons abroad recently to find out how trade in agricultural products between the United States and the rest of the world might be increased. One of the suggestions they came up with was that we take steps to acquaint the rest of the world with our food and drugs act requirements.

On numerous occasions foreign exporters have had shipments of food products to the United States rejected because they did not meet the standards of our Food and Drug Administration. Adequate dissemination of information on the specific requirements in our markets concerning food standards might have prevented such occurrences.

"We recommend," said the report of the trade missions, "that the U. S. Food and Drug Administration be authorized to make available representatives to furnish advisory services to processors, manufacturers, and exporters concerning U. S. food and drug standards, when foreign governments request it and when the expense is paid by the industries to be served or by the foreign governments.

"Such representatives could not, of course, give any promises, assurances or guarantees that products inspected abroad would meet American food and drug standards when arriving on our shores. The service would be strictly advisory in character aimed at informing foreign exporters as to the high standards required of all sellers, foreign and domestic, in our markets."

This is not the first time that complaints have been voiced abroad against the operations of the food and drug laws, but it is the first time that a suggestion has been made that something be done about it constructively. Most times in the past the veiled hint has been given that we should lower the bars a little, or that the FDA inspectors should wink at infractions. Nevertheless, the recommendations of the missions are not given much chance of adoption in the near future. It is doubtful whether the government or the industries involved would care to pay the cost of such service to the foreign exporters.

Whether the recommendations are adopted or not, however, the trade missions are opposed to going to the other extreme of letting down the bars. It is better that we forego the business than to lower the standards, they said.

"We would disapprove any measure designed to relax our standards on foods and drugs," the report stated. "The long range interests of the people of the United States in maintaining the highest standards of sanitation and control greatly overshadow other considerations."

Industrial Defense Program

"How do I get in touch with the government concerning the Industrial Defense Program?"

This question and a number of others of vital concern to business and industry are answered in a pocket-size Q. and A. pamphlet issued by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

In a message to the leaders of industrial America contained in the pamphlet, BDSA administrator Charles F. Honeywell states that the twenty-five industry divisions of BDSA are working daily with industry management to solve the many complex problems involved in the protection of plants, and continuity of management and operations under possible bombing attack. The industry divisions are cooperating closely with defense and defense-supporting companies in developing overall plans for the protection of their facilities, and the continuity of management and production.

Export-Import Legislation

Legislation to provide for independent management of the Export-Import Bank has been favorably reported to the senate and is scheduled for passage soon after the tax bill is disposed of. It has the strong support of the White House.

In its report on the bill, the senate banking committee indicated that it is designed to further the basic objectives of the bank to aid in financing and facilitating the export and import trade of the United States. The bank's past activities were commended, but the committee did not think much of its unused $1,300,000,000 of lending capacity.

It said that this illustrated that "we have not fully and adequately used the present resources of this great bank in the credit structure of our international trade. Henceforward, in the best interests of the United States and its free-world friends, the facilities of the bank should reasonably be expected to be materially expanded."

Reserve of Administrators

The National Planning Association, a nonprofit, non-political organization dedicated-to planning by Americans in agriculture, business, labor and the professions, does not think that the Office of Defense Mobilization is going far enough in its creation of a reserve of able administrative people who can be called to Washington in time of national emergency. NPA figures there is need for a pool of at least 5,000 such persons, rather than 300 as currently under ODM consideration, and furthermore there should be much more activity in creating and maintaining the pool.

Responsibiilty for the civilian reserve, NPA says, should be placed in the hands of an outstanding executive responsible to the ODM director and the national associations, business, labor and agricultural groups, scientific societies and universities should be canvassed actively for well-qualified executives. Primary emphasis should be placed on executives in the forty-to-fifty age bracket, although it will be necessary to have an adequate intake of younger executives on a continuing basis to assure properly distributed age groups.

Whereas it is desirable to recruit reserves who can themselves find additional able men, NPA cautions against setting up a roster on the "buddy" principle. To gain background for work in government service, the association believes the executives and specialists on the roster should have at least two weeks of intensive training in Washington each year.

Fertilizer Costs Comparison

The National Fertilizer Association has figured it out that American farmers today are paying only 12 percent more for fertilizer than they did in 1935, whereas the cost of all other goods and services used in farm production has gone up 132 percent over this period.

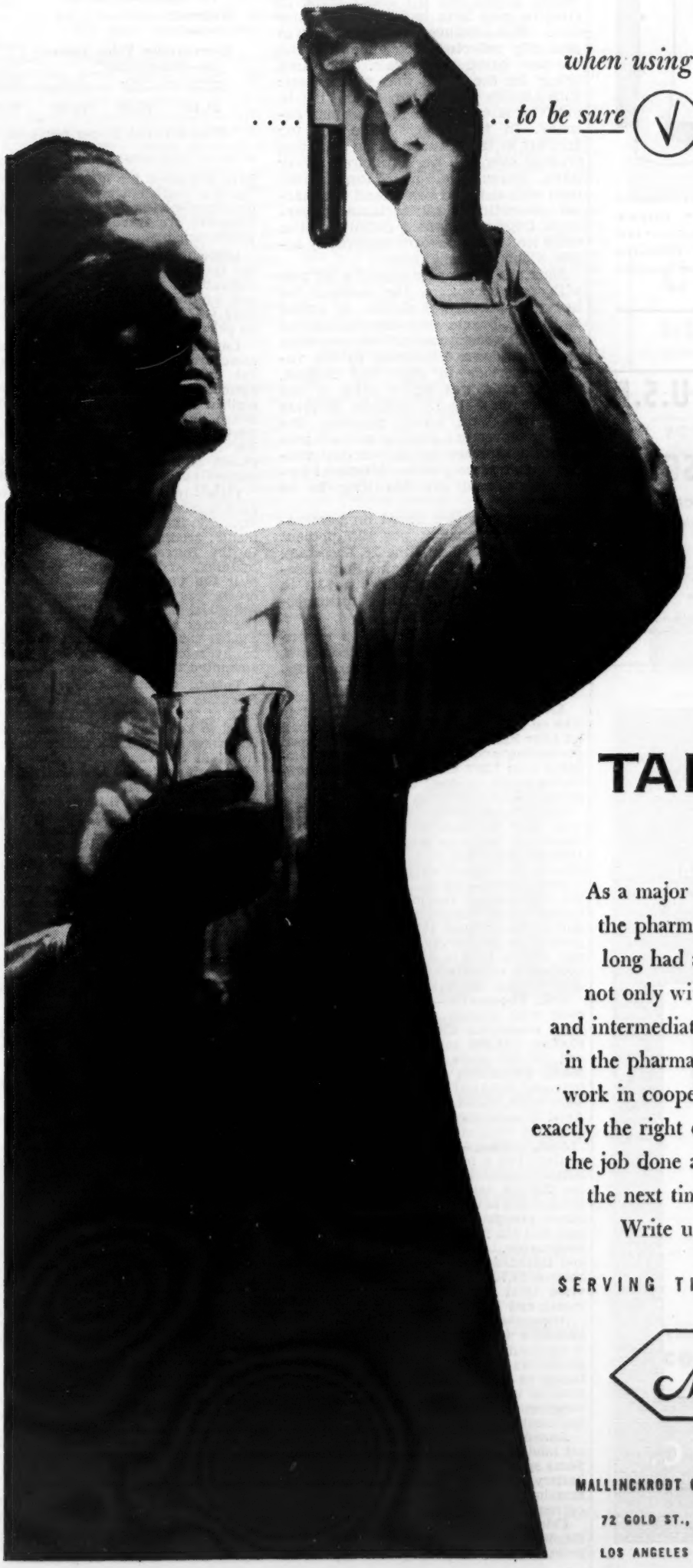
As a matter of actual fact, the cost of a ton of commercial fertilizer has increased by 51 percent from 1935 to 1953, but at the same time the average plant food content of a ton of fertilizer also has increased by nearly 35 percent, which makes the net added cost to the farmers only 12 percent. In effect, therefore, farmers today are able to purchase plant food at a price very little higher than they were paying when the country was just emerging from the depression.

One reason for the relatively small increase in fertilizer prices when the prices of most other commodities were skyrocketing has been the tremendous expansion in the use of fertilizer, Russell Coleman, NFA president, explains. Nearly five times as much plant food was used by American farmers in 1953 as in 1935, and total tonnage of fertilizer was nearly quadrupled.

For the Bookshelf

GEOLOGY OF THE PALEN MOUNTAINS GYPSUM DEPOSIT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. By Richard A. Hoppin. Paper; 25 pages, 8½x11 in, with pocketed map. San Francisco: Division of Mines. 75 cents.

In addition to its useful bulletins on geology, the California department of natural resources publishes special reports in that field. This one on a gypsum area is the thirty-eight in that series. It has to do with a deposit that covers 5 square miles in an interesting, intriguing mountain region. The deposit has several unusual features and is estimated to contain several hundred million tons of the calcium sulphate mineral. Working the deposit will not be easy; but reading about it in this report can be inducive thereto.



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Heavy Chemicals

Price trend slanted slightly upward last week, the index recording 98.49 compared with 98.48 in the preceding period. The current index is at the highest level since March 15. An advance in the price of all forms of caustic soda became effective July 1. Labor costs had a lot to do with the uplift of caustic prices and the tough going in chlorine may have had some influence also. The advance in Straits tin was promptly reflected throughout the list of tin based chemicals. Increased prices for the metal were sympathetic with London and Singapore and not to any visible expansion in consumer demand. In fact buyers were not too friendly to the advance in tin salts and trading over the week followed spotty lines. Mercury held at its former high level with demand slower and the market presenting a rather tame appearance. Copper remained definitely firm while lead and zinc were moderately active without price change.

Soda ash shipments dipped a bit and with few exceptions the demand for heavy chemicals was slower. It looked as though buyers were discounting the usual lull accompanying the consumer plant shutdown occasioned by the vacation periods in July and August. Caustic soda was active prior to the advance on July 1. Calcium chloride shipments were under pressure, the buying movement gaining enough momentum at intervals to over-top production at some plants. Stocks of hydrochloric acid are too long to be comfortable.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 92.7 percent for the week ending June 26, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.2 in the preceding week and 94.4 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production and supply figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Censuse, Department of Commerce.

Acid, Chromic — Platers continued to take on stocks for current wants and small lot sales have kept the volume fair. April production amounted to 1,037 tons, compared with 1,207 in March. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 1,129 tons, compared with 1,094 on March 31.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Supply remained long over the turn of the month as a result of increased byproduct material. Demand fair but not broad enough to absorb the current slack.

Acid, Nitric—Not far out of balance at the beginning of the month. Sales maintaining a fair seasonal average. April production was placed at 148,261 tons, compared with 155,156 in the preceding month and 141,444 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 8,476 tons, against 9,199 on March 31.

Acid, Phosphoric—Demand described as good with supply position comfortable. April production showed 263,010 tons, including 132,908 made from phosphorus and 130,102 made from phosphate rock. March production was revised to 264,625 tons and in April last year 210,153 tons were made. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 amounted to 11,571 tons, against a revised total of 20,197 on March 31.

Acid, Sulfuric—Supply adequate in most sections but a bit spotty in a few. April output amounted to 1,189.694 tons including 228,234 tons made by the chamber process and 961,460 by the contact process. March production was revised to 1,223,936 tons and oin April last year 1,206,913 tons were made. Spent acid in contact units and included in above production figures showed 67,708 tons in April, against a revised total of 58,857 in the preceding month and 87,676 tons in April last year.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Sales are holding a good seasonal average. Demand is confined mostly to immediate or prompt shipments with the cracker-bakeries mentioned as the principal buyers. The price position is steady and producers have not experienced difficulty in leveling off requirements.

Ammonium Chloride—Consumer interest moderate over the turn of the month. Some spot sales of white granular for drybattery use but demand from other sources remained quiet. Supplies adequate for current wants.

Calcium Chloride—Demand has not diminished for this material, in fact pressure for prompt shipment appears to have increased for highway maintenance. There is sufficient production to meet requirements although shipments in some instances are three days late in leaving production plants.

Chlorine—Activity gained slightly over the turn of the month under a moderate demand for water and sewage treatment and for insecticide use. Stocks continued fully sufficient to meet requirements and no price change was noted.

Copper Sulfate—Maine came up with some orders last week which were about the only favorable development in the agricultural field. Export sales were described as good with interest mostly from Brazil and other South American countries with some inquiries coming from the Far East. No deviation from the active extent of industrial demand. Stocks remained adequate and prices held steady.

Lime—In April, 1954, domestic sales of open-market lime (629,868 tons) remained virtually the same as in the preceding month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Agricultural, building, and refractory uses increased over the previous month, whereas a decrease was noted for chemical and other industrial uses. The amount of sales for the latter totaled 338,897 tons including 278,531 tons of quicklime and 60,366 tons of hydrated. In April last year sales amounted to 415,545 tons.

Potash, Caustic—Market situation offered no material change at the beginning of the month. Consumers seem satisfied to keep inventories at working levels but show no apparent desire to build up stocks at this time.

Potassium Carbonate—A slight increase in sales was noted in some producing quarters although it was admitted there was plenty of room for improvement. In market circles it was stated that some glass plant stocks had run too low and replenishment was necessary

Potassium Chlorate—Match factories have continued to limit purchases to actual wants and show no desire to build up inventories at present. The market maintained a steady tone and remained in good supply. Perchlorate was also in comfortable supply with demand for railroad signal use down. It was stated that the absence of fog this year has tended to restrict buying for fuse use.

Potassium Stannate—Priced higher under the advance in Straits tin. Buying interest spotty and confined mostly to current wants. Producers named 69.3c. to 75.9c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices based on Straits tin at 97c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both light and dense ash were slower last week. The decline was attributed to the closing down of several consuming plants for the yearly vacation period. Producers were not concerned over the setback as there is usually a slump starting July 1.

Soda, Caustic—Prices have been advanced 15c. per 100 pounds for all forms effective July 1. Buying interest was active through last Wednesday with consumers taking on stocks to beat the deadline. Last minute purchases were extensive in both liquid and dry and producers were kept under pressure for deliveries. Prospects appeared to favor a quiet market for the month of July.

Sodium Chlorate—The season for weed control formulations has been satisfactory in about every direction except the railroads where purchases have been off around 30 percent, compared with 1953. It was stated, however, that demand from this quarter has increased substantially since the turn of the month and it looks as though the loss will be greatly reduced. The supply position remained comfortable. April production was placed at 3,138 tons, compared with 3,080 in the preceding month and 4,198 tons in April, 1953. Stocks at producing plants

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, .07c. per lb.
Soda, caustic, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium stannate, .09c. per lb.
Stannic chloride anhy., 1c. per lb.
Oxide, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride anhy., 1c. per lb.
Hydrous, crystals, 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1953
98.49	98.48	98.48	98.36

(For Current Prices see page 9)

on April 30 were 3,076 tons, against 3,576 tons on March 31.

Sodium Phosphates—April production of monobasic was placed at 670 tons, compared with 506 in March and 1,832 tons in April, 1953. Producing plant inventories were 267 tons on April 30, against 216 on March 31. Dibasic output showed 2,115 tons in April, compared with 2,362 in March. Plant stocks on April 30 were 1,094 tons, against 1,359 on March 31. Production of tribasic in April was 3,828 tons compared with 4,560 in the preseding month and 5,290 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 1,656 tons, against 1,850 on March 31.

Sodium Stannate—Prices were advanced last week owing to the higher prices established for Straits tin. Consumers were not too friendly to the upward movement and sales were mostly of spotty character. Producers named 56.2c. to 61.6c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on 97c. tin.

Tin Chemicals—Advances were recorded throughout the entire list last week, reflecting the higher market for Straits tin. The breakdown showed stannic chloride anhydrous at 77.6c. to 78.6c. per pound, stannic oxide 98c. to 99c., stannous chloride anhydrous 83.6c. to $1.104, stannous hydrous crystals 86½c. to 90½c. and stannous sulfate 95.3c. to 97.3c. per pound, all prices works except oxide which is sold on a delivered basis. Quotations are based on 97c. tin.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Consumption of purchased and toll-treated aluminum-base scrap in March was 30,614 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 3,970 tons over that reported for February. Production of secondary aluminum-base alloy ingot by the independent secondary smelters totaled 18,416 short tons, a 9 percent increase over the previous month. In March, the independent secondary smelters used 20,482 short tons of aluminum-base scrap (67 percent), primary producers used 7,606 short tons (25 percent), and the foundry and fabricating industries, etc., 2,526 tons (8 percent). Calculated metallic recovery in March totaled 27,006 short tons; 21,518 tons from new scrap, 5,395 tons from old scrap and 93 tons was from imported scrap. Stocks of secondary ingot as reported by the independent smelters at the end of March were 14,624 short tons, a slight increase over that reported for February.

Copper—Congress completed action for the extension of suspension of copper import duty to June 30, 1955, and the measure has been sent to the White House for the Presidents signature. Consumer demand remained active last week. Estimates placed June sales at 100,000 tons for the month. The market is described as firm at 30c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Valley basis.

Figures released by the Bureau of the Census show that shipments of copper and copper-base alloy castings in April amounted to 72,900,000 pounds of which 34,790,000 pounds was for sale, and 38,110,000 pounds for makers' own use. This compares with total shipments of 76,480,000 pounds in March, of which 36,886,000 pounds was for sale, and 39,594,000 pounds for use by maker.

Lead—Not unusually active last week although in some quarters a slight increase in demand was noted. Quotations for July shipment ranged from 13.65c. to 13.71c. on the Commodity Exchange. The common grade was unchanged in price at 14c. per pound New York and at 13.80c. St. Louis.

Mercury—Demand was slower following the turn of the month. There was no easement in the supply position and the price spread was widened from $280 to $285 per flask for spot shipment. It was stated that the market's activity appeared to be affected by the vacation period which usually slows trading down temporarily.

Molybdenum—Domestic production of concentrates during April was 9 percent less than in March, 1954; however, consumption increased 15 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline in production was the result of lower output at both molybdenum mines and at byproduct plants treating copper ore. Shipments of molybdenum in concentrates comprised 7,595,000 pounds to domestic destinations and 573,000 pounds for export in April, compared with 2,765,000 and 646,000 pounds, respectively, in March, 1954. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in six states in April; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California. April shipments of molybdenum in products comprised 1,978,000 pounds to domestic destinations and 64,000 pounds for export, compared with 1,829,000 and 6,000 pounds, respectively, in March, 1954. During the first quarter of 1954 production of 144,000

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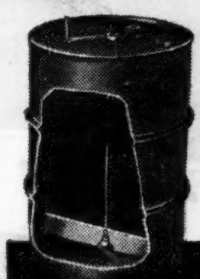

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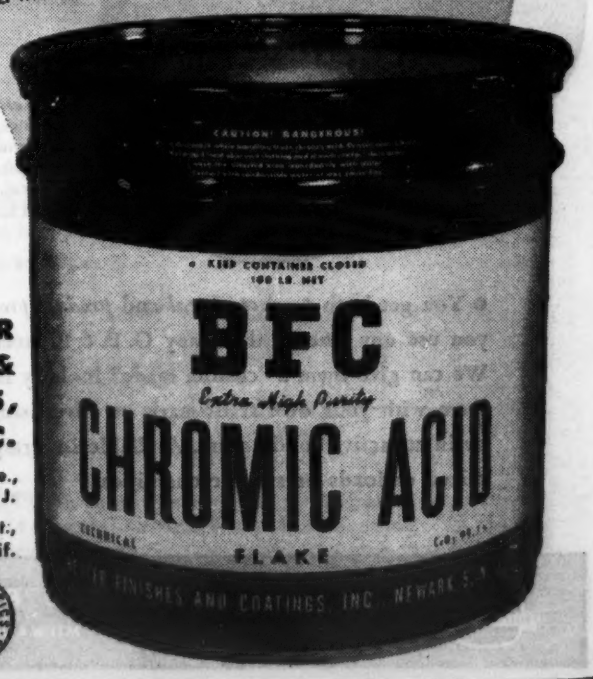

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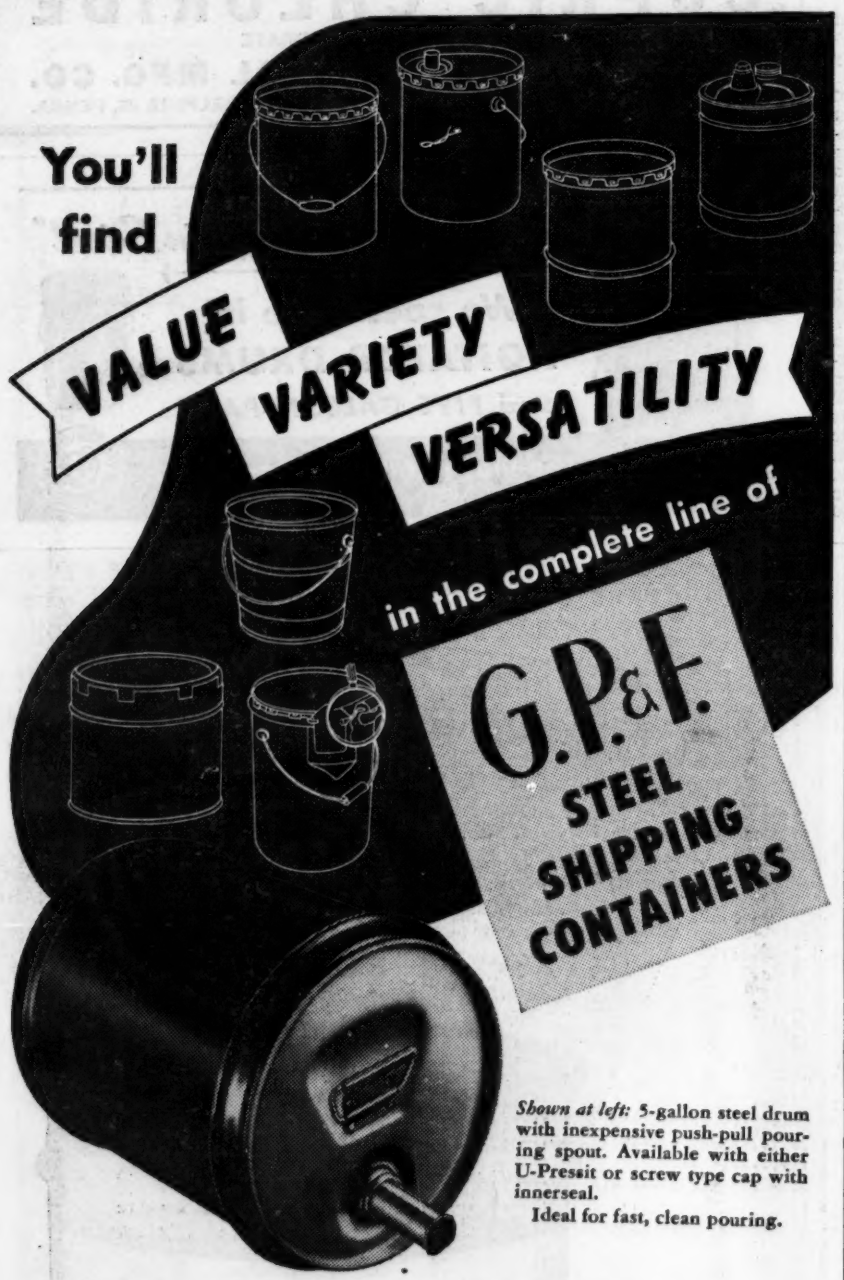

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pounds of molybdenum metal powder was noted.

Tin—Price trend was upward last week in sympathy with London and Singapore. Buying interest in the domestic market was not pronounced with consumers not inclined to follow the upswing by extensive operations. Most of the trading was around the 96½c. to 97c. per pound level for Straits tin.

The Malayan Tin Bureau states that Malaya mined 5,024 long tons of tin-in-concentrates in April (March, 4,977; April, 1953, 4,576). The number of tin mines operating at the end of April was 644, including 76 dredges, 493 gravel pumps and 75 others. Exports of Straits' tin from Malaya in April was 6,209 long tons, including 3,440 to the United States. (April, 1953, total, 4,813). Indonesia produced 2,684 long tons of tin-in-concentrates in April (March, 2,822; April, 1953, 2,636) and exported 3,521 long tons of tin-in-concentrates and tin metal (March, 1,160; April, 1953, 1,986). The Belgian Congo mined 902 long tons of tin-in-concentrates in March and 1,321 in April (February, 404; 1953—March, 1,087; April, 1,142). Exports: March, 628; April, 477 (February, 383; 1953—March, 761; April, 1,330). The Texas City smelter produced 2,054 long tons of 3-star grade pig tin in May (April, 3,006; May, 1953, 3,100) and 174 tons of Copan.

Zinc—Sales remained moderate with prime western commanding the most attention for civilian use. The tone of the market continued steady with prices unchanged at the close of the week. Prime western was listed at 11c. per pound East St. Louis and at 11½c. delivered New York. Brass special was priced at 11¼c. per pound East St. Louis and 11¾c. delivered New York.

Pitts. Plate Names Two In Fiber Glass Division

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Richard R. Pryor manager of air filter products sales and James G. McGreevy manager of battery products sales in its fiber glass division. Both men were formerly associated with the "glasfloss" division of Tilo Roofing Company and joined Pittsburgh this year when it acquired the manufacturing facilities of the "glasfloss" division.

Mr. Pryor was associated with the Owens-Illinois Fiberglas Corporation from 1937 until 1947. He joined Tilo in 1947 as filter sales manager. Mr. McGreevy served as manager of the battery division prior to his present appointment. He started with "glasfloss" division in 1943 after serving twenty years as general sales manager of the pigment and metal divisions of Glidden Company.

Hercules Synthetics Dept. Adds to Development Group

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has added Edwin S. Moler, jr., and Robert C. Bogott to the development group of its synthetics department. Mr. Moler joined Hercules in 1953 as a chemist at the experiment station in the applications research group. Mr. Bogott returns to Hercules after a military leave of absence. He originally joined Hercules as a member of the applications research group at the company's experiment

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Stable Isotopes Are Offered For Foreign Research Use

Stable isotopes produced in the facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission will be available for foreign distribution under a program announced last week by the commission. The terms and conditions for obtaining stable isotopes will be the same as those which now apply to foreign requests for radioisotopes. The applicant must agree to use the isotope only for the purpose stated in the application, and also must agree to report research results to the AEC.

Foreign requests for stable isotopes will be forwarded to the commission through the official representatives of foreign nations already handling radioisotope procurement. Sales of stable isotopes will be made at prices which will recover full costs of production.

The quantity of a stable isotope approved for export will be limited to the amount generally provided to a domestic user for a similar purpose. Foreign countries may obtain isotopes for scientific research, medical research, industrial research, medical therapy and industrial utilization.

Dow Chemical Texas Unit Makes Eight Appointments

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has named D. W. Greene coordinator in production and plant controls in its Texas division at Freeport, Tex., and has announced seven other appointments in this division. The new appointees, with the posts they will fill, are:—T. O. Blackmon, research and development engineer in the student training program; J. A. Brundege, research and development engineer in the student training program, and T. L. Cunningham, production development engineer in the student training program.

Also, J. F. Vasil, purchasing department buyer; J. S. Wilson, central laboratory chemist; R. N. Porter, chemist in the student training program, and W. J. Neeley, research and development engineer in the organic pilot plant laboratory.

Glue, Gelatin Hearings Are Set for October 5

The Tariff Commission will hold a public hearing October 5 in connection with its investigation under the "escape clause" of the trade agreements act of imports of glue and gelatin into the United States, valued under 40 cents per pound.

Parties interested in appearing at the hearing should notify the secretary of the commission in writing in advance of the hearing date. The hearing will be held at the commission's headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Hooker Promotes Graham

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has promoted Richard F. Graham to sales representative. Mr. Graham's headquarters will be Hooker's Wilmington, Calif., sales office, where he will be under the supervision of John K. Gallagher, California sales supervisor. Mr. Graham worked at the Manhattan Project, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and at the United States Chemical Warfare Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., during World War II. He had also been associated with Weyerhaeuser Pulp Division at Longview, Wash.

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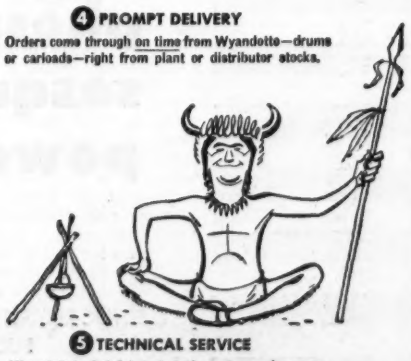

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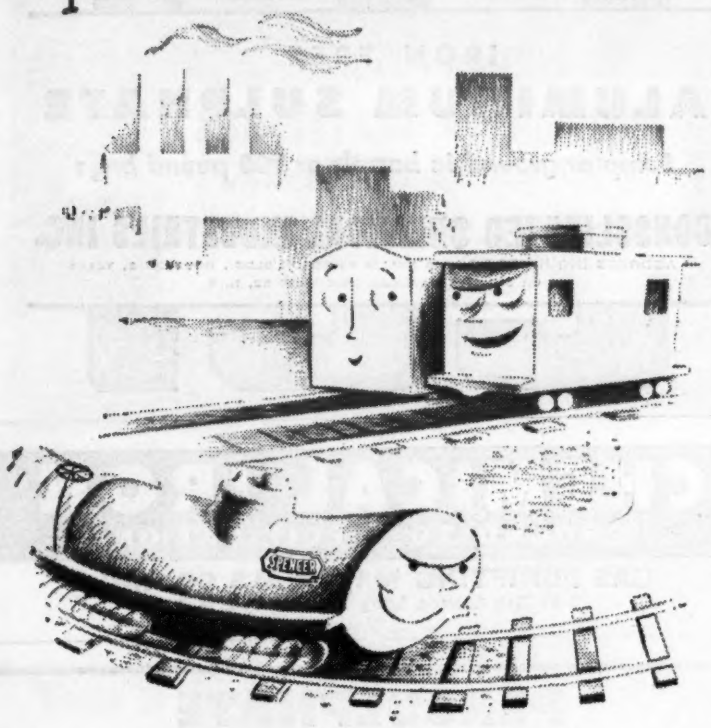

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Monsanto Inorganics Unit Appoints Assistant Manager

A. T. Beauregard has been named executive assistant to the general manager of the inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Beauregard was the division's director of purchasing and traffic during the reorganization period since January 1. In his new position, he will be responsible for inter-company, government and other contract negotiations as well as the exchange of technical information. He also will carry out special assignments for the general manager.

Mr. Beauregard joined Swann Chemical Company in 1934. He served in several capacities at the Monsanto, Tenn., plant, and became plant manager there in 1941. He went to St. Louis in 1946 as assistant to the general manager of the former phosphate division.

Trade Agreements Bill

—Continued from page 3

not the particular article which is important to defense, but the industry which is dependent for its existence upon that article.

His clarification made the prohibition against the reduction in duty more general than first proposed. It states:—

"No action shall be taken pursuant to such section 350 to decrease the duty on any article if the President finds that such reduction would threaten domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements." (Section 350 refers to the tariff act of 1930, and is what constitutes the trade agreements act.

Although the one-year extension of the trade agreements law falls far short of the legislation which the President has previously recommended, there is no question as to whether Mr. Eisenhower will sign the bill, H. R. 9474. He previously revealed that he will accept the one-year extension.

Stauffer Sales Appointee

Harold J. Klee has been appointed manager of the newly-organized central sales division of Staufer Chemical Company. The central sales division has district sales offices in Chicago and Houston, Tex. Mr. Klee was formerly manager of the Chicago sales district and will continue to make his headquarters in Chicago. J. H. Begley, formerly assistant manager, has been appointed manager of the Chicago sales district.

Reichhold Appoints Agent

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has appointed C. Withington Company, Long Island City, N. Y., sales representative for its line of synthetic resins to a portion of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry in the metropolitan area.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend curved downward at the beginning of the month, the index recording 110.70 at the close of the week, compared with 111.42 in the preceding period. Lower prices were established for Canadian ammonium nitrate for eastern shipments, nitrogen solutions, menhaden meal and tankage. The largest price drop was in menhaden meal where new production was sufficient to crack the former market level substantially. The new low prices for nitrogen solutions are effective for July and August and were established to induce early buying. The decline in Canadian ammonium nitrate places that material in a more favorable competitive position. The advances were confined to potash salts and followed a periodical program announced earlier in the year, giving early buyers a price advantage.

No price change in superphosphate has been announced to date. Stocks in some sections appear to be long at present and it was stated that competition is rather keen in the southeastern area. Supply conditions have improved in anhydrous ammonia. It is understood that some price revision is taking place in sewage sludge but details have not been announced to date. While the trade expected some readjustment in urea prices, major producers made no new announcements.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Pressure for shipments has eased with the advance of the season and stocks have become freer in some areas. Sales reported are mostly on a freight equalization basis, April production of synthetic was placed at 232,246 tons, compared with 237,535 in March and 188,173 tons in April, 1953.

Ammonium Nitrate—Eastern Canadian material was reduced July 1 to $74.50 per ton, carlots, bags f.o.b. shipping point. No other price charges were announced. April production of original solution amounted to 144,375 tons including 125,457 of fertilizer grade and 18,918 tons of all other grades. Total production in March was 151,786 tons and output in April, 1953, showed 121,870 tons. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 28,742 tons, compared with 47,065 on March 31.

Ammonium Sulphate — Supply conditions have improved with the passing of the active season. Synthetic in bulk is quoted at $42 per ton and at $47 for bagged, carlots works, freight equalization not to exceed $5 per ton. Domestic bulk f.o.b. cars, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia ports $44. April production of synthetic amounted to 74,414 tons, compared with 79,203 in March and 47,106 in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 27,504 tons, against 35,012 on March 31. Coke-oven sulfate is priced at $42 to $46.50 f.o.b. shipping point for bulk in carlots.

Bone Meal—Buying interest continued slow over the turn of the month. There was no change in price, sellers holding the market for domestic steamed at $60 per ton bagged, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity last week. Sellers maintained prices at $8 per unit of ammonia New York and at $8.25 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Priced lower at $135 per ton for menhaden meal and $130 for scrap, Baltimore area prompt shipment. Better catch of fish has increased production and permitted freer offerings.

Hoof Meal—Some sales reported at $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis, which leaves the market unchanged from its former level.

Nitrogen Solutions—Priced lower at $126 per ton of nitrogen, works for contracts placed during the period July-August. For the period September-October, $128 per ton of nitrogen is named. For the period November-December, $130 and for the period January, 1955, to June, 1955, $132. These prices compare with the previous price of $128 per net ton of nitrogen.

Phosphate Rock—Demand for domestic use slower over the turn of the month. Shipments against export contracts continued good. Supply conditions showed further improvement. Prices have been adjusted to the current quotations prevailing for labor and fuel oil and are slightly above the former selling level.

Potash—Trona price for muriate in bulk is now 49c. per unit of K_2O in bulk. Carlsbad price is higher at 39½c. per unit to 40½c. Manure salts higher at 19c. per unit, potassum sulfate higher at 70c. per unit and sulfate of potash magnesia up to $15.05 per ton, all Carlsbad. New prices effective July 1 to November 30, 1954.

Sodium Nitrate—Shipments going forward in seasonal volume but now new feature of unusual importance revealed. Stocks have been kept adequate to meet requirements throughout the year.

Superphosphate — Market conditions were rather quiet over the turn of the month except for a few areas in the southeast where selling pressure on normal has been more pronounced than other sections. Triple was still in relatively tight supply.

Tankage—Priced lower at $7.75 per unit of ammonia in the local market, unchanged in the midwest with Chicago naming $8.25. Not much action in either area.

Los Angeles Market

Trading followed spotty lines last week with buying interest lagging. Activity in inorganics was restricted to small late shipments. Organics were soft with the exception of domestic fish meal which was firm at $2.45 per unit on spot and $2.40 for August-September shipment. Bone meal production low at present with offerings held at $82 to $88 per ton. Blood meal $6.50 per unit of ammonia, tankage $5.50 to $6, other listings unchanged.

Sellers name:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$68-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$32-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Sodium nitrate—$54.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $49.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$25.20 per ton in bulk, f.o.b., Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$31 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$69.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

No new export procurement orders were uncovered last week for high test wettable DDT powder. Domestic interest is increasing but the sales volume is not of impressive dimensions to date and the disposition is to await developments regarding the extent of infestation. BHC did not depart from its usual quiet condition. Cotton dust 3-5-40, held about steady around 8½c. per pound. The government's latest bulletin stated that boll weevil counts are heavier than last year in areas of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas but higher in Georgia and the Carolinas. Reports from the Rio Grande valley state the river is flooding adjacent areas which indicates there must have been plenty of rain in that section.

BHC—April production was placed at 7,236,610 pounds, compared with 6,372,722 in March, and 6,523,835 pounds in April, 1953. The gamma isomer content in April was 1,121,398 pounds, against 901,371 in the preceding month and 81,805 pounds in April last year.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Manure salts, 2c. per unit.
Potassium muriate, 3½c. per unit Carlsbad, 5c. Trona.
Magnesium sulfate, $1.30 per ton.
Sulfate, $3 per ton.

Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, eastern Canadian, $3 per ton.
Menhaden meal and scrap, $10 per ton.
Nitrogen solutions, $2 per ton of nitrogen.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 3, 1953
110.70	111.42	111.43	112.37

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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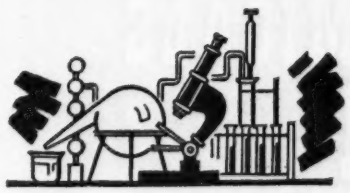

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Iso-octyl Ester of 245-T Technical

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Butyl Ester 2,4-D Non-Emulsifiable Oil Base (6 lb./gal.)
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Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
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FOA Lists Authorizations Interesting Chemical Trade

Among the procurement authorizations of interest to the chemical and allied industries which have been issued recently by the Foreign Operations Administration are the following:—

To China—$360,000 for dried whole milk (PA 84-0902-00-999-4027); $210,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations (PA 84-00-990-4482).

To Israel—$10,000 for vegetable oils and fats (PA-71-058-00-4022); $24,000 for linseed oil (PA 71-0506-00-4024); $55,000 for tallow and grease (PA 71-0502-00-4016); 30,000 for coaltar products and pigments, paints and varnish (PA 71-390-00-4254); $25,000 for wood rosin (PA 71-2155-00-4015).

To Korea—$21,500,000 for a nitrogen fertilizer plant (PA 89-00-501-4318); $179,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations (PA 89-00-401-4310); $6,000,000 for phosphate fertilizer (PA 89-2353-00-301-4125); $2,400,000 for nitrogenous fertilizer (PA 89-2301-00-301-4123); $650,000 for potash fertilizer (PA 89-2331-00-301-4124).

To Spain—$125,000 for sulfur (PA 52-6406-00-4236).

To Turkey—$500,000 for raw materials for manufacturing agricultural insecticides and pesticides in Turkey (PA 77-236-00-4004); $138,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations (PA 77-390-00-4269).

To United Kingdom—$13,500,000 for lard (PA 57-0501-00-4003).

Materials Study Contract Awarded to Case Institute

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, has signed a government contract commissioning Case to engage in research in the study of possible replacement materials for critical metals used in army medical equipment. The two-year project, awarded by the Armed Forces Procurement Agency, will seek to conserve strategic metals that would be in short supply during war time. Two such metals are stainless steel and aluminum.

The contract calls for two general phases of research, the first of which is a study of the physical and chemical properties of possible replacement materials such as plastics, ceramics, wood and less critical metals. The second phase concerns engineering design of specific items for later assembly into models for field and laboratory tests. Studies also will include economy, sources of supply, continuity and availability of raw materials.

Carbide Reassigns Dr. Hall

Dr. Thomas J. Hall has been transferred to the fine chemicals sales group of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Dr. Hall will assist in the market development of chemical intermediates. For the past year he has been a member of the organic synthesis fellowship at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Air Pollution Group in Midwest Re-Elects Dr. Leedy as President

Dr. Haldon A. Leedy, director of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, has been re-elected president of the Midwestern Air Pollution Prevention Association. Other officers elected recently were:—First vice-president, L. A. Evans, president and general manager, Chicago Western Indiana Railroad Company and Belt Railway Company, Chicago; second vice-president, Gustav Egloff, director of research, Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago; treasurer, Douglas R. Fuller, vice-president of Northern Trust Company, Chicago; and secretary, Fred T. Mommsen, assistant director, department of air pollution control, City of Chicago.

Monsanto Assigns Two, Announces Resignation

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named Dr. David S. Weddell European technical representative. Dr. Weddell, formerly assistant director of the development department, will succeed Edward B. Seaton, who will return to this country later in the year to conduct the development activities of the company's overseas division.

Marshall E. Young has been named assistant general manager of the overseas division by the company, which also announced the retirement of Dr. W. D. Scott, former director of development for the division.

Trade Briefs

Chemical Process Company, Redwood City, Calif., has prepared a leaflet entitled "Duolite C-25 Cation Exchange Resin—Intermediate Capacity—Sodium Cycle."

George C. Davis, jr., has been named to head a new technical sales department of Kaiser Chemicals Division of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales Corporation, Oakland, Calif.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

The only price activity in this market last week was the announcement of reductions for ethyl silicate and tetraethyl orthosilicate. No further revisions for organics were reported to have taken place at the July 1 turn of the quarter. Producers said that alcohol prices were unchanged through that period and were not likely to change in the early future.

Acetone prices were still quoted on the basis of an 8 cent tankcar price, and seemed fairly firm there. Because of the volume of sales at that level, and because profit margins at that price were a bit thin, producers resisted any further cuts. Consumers, likewise, knew that supplies were ample and more production was entering the market as a byproduct of a phenol producing process. Hence, they pressured for lower prices. That there was some shading was a logical assumption, although there have been times in the past several weeks when producers were confident that they had it stopped. Nonetheless official quotations have been maintained and no sign of their breaking was noted.

There was a fair amount of activity for butyl alcohols. A little slowness was reported for fermentation n-butyl, but other sources of sec- and tert-butyl said the markets were doing nicely. Although a slight pickup has been reported in recent weeks for various isomers of ethanolamine, there have been indications that a little slowdown has started, possibly due to approaching summer vacations. Dimethylamine and monomethylamine have been holding their own level, while trimethylamine was said to be a bit slower. The ethyl acetate market was relatively steady.

Ethyl chloride activity was not too strong. The glycerine market was unchanged. Crudes were still short, prices holding at previous quotations. Refined material moved well and was in ample supply. Isopropyl alcohol sales were considered quite satisfactory. The volume of methanol orders was well sustained. MEK and MIBK continued to move very well, producers were optimistic about these and other large volume solvent markets. Sodium lauryl sulfate activity held up but summer shutdowns ahead forecast a dip in demand.

Acetone—Producers said that there has been no change in the situation in this market in the past couple of weeks. Official quotations still held at the 8c. per pound level, and seemed to be fairly firm there. A number of sources who have indicated that they were not trying to get more business by shading prices, added that there was not enough profit in the market at current levels to afford sales at even lower rates.

Nonetheless, while there were ample stocks around, consumers would continue to look for price breaks, particularly with the knowledge that more production was coming into the market as a result of a phenol-producing process in which acetone is a byproduct. The main factor that has prevented the market from slipping from the 8c. mark since the last ½c. cut, has been the volume of acetone moving. Consumption has not been spectacular, but it has been good.

Alcohol—Price schedules have held through July 1 and trade sources did not look for an early change in current quotations. Overall volume was said to be fairly good. A source indicated that denatured grades and proprietary solvent have been going quite well. Overall solvent demand was not as strong as it might be, it was felt. However, good buying interest was reported from cosmetic houses which are now getting ready for Christmas. Ample supplies of various grades were available to take care of consumer needs.

Butyl Alcohol — Producers of these alcohols reported a pretty good demand for secondary butyl and tertiary butyl synthetic material. Sec.-butyl was doing nicely and tert-butyl was also doing well, although it is only a specialty item of smaller volume. Fermentation, normal butanol has not been doing too well in recent weeks, it was said, although business was not rated too bad either, since several sources have also reported a little pickup in the past couple of weeks. Buying interest from butyl esters and plasticizers has been fairly good. Butyl alcohol prices were steady, fermentation and synthetic primary alcohols both being at a schedule of 13c. tankcars, 15c. in carlots, and 16c. in l.c.l., quantities, per pound.

Diethanolamine — Although the pace looked like it was picking up slightly a few weeks ago, some sources report that activity for this amine has started to slow down. Part of the reduced call was felt to be the result of the approaching summer vacation period. In general, however, the overall market was still not felt to be much different than it has been for the past month. Prices were firm and were not expected to change.

Di-isobutylene—Even though this is a small market volumewise, there has been fairly good activity from regular consumers. Prices have not changed from former listings. Adequate production was available to handle consumption.

Dimethylamine—No significant changes have been noted in this market. Producers said that demand has remained relatively steady at the same levels for the past month or two. It was felt that the market was managing to hold on its position, but showed no real signs of gain or loss to any great extent. Ample supplies were available to accommodate current consumer needs.

Ethyl Acetate — The market for this ester was unchanged. Demand was relatively steady and ethyl acetate seemed to be holding its own level. However, solvent demand, particularly from industrial finishes, has not been quite as strong as it might be. Prices held firmly to former schedules. No revisions were anticipated in the immediate future. Adequate supplies were readily available to take care of consumer inquiries.

Ethyl Chloride — Activity wasn't very strong as producers were not selling very much material right now, it was reported. No changes in price schedules have come about and none were anticipated at this time. Ample stocks were around to accommodate consumers' needs.

Ethyl Silicate—Price cuts from 1c. to 6½c. per pound were announced last week for ethyl silicate, condensed, and the 40 percent available SiO_2 material, and tetraethyl orthosilicate.

The 40 percent grade was down 1c. to 53½c. per pound in less than carlots on a delivered basis. Carlot and tankcar quotations were also available at 52½c. per pound and 50c. per pound, respectively, the carlot reduction amounting to 1½c. per pound, and tankcar prices coming down 2½c. per pound. Tetraethyl orthosilicate was cut 2c. to 64c. per pound in carlots, and 65c. per pound in less than carlots. A drop of 6½c. per pound in tankcar prices for condensed ethyl silicate made the current schedules 37½c. per pound, while carlots were 40c. per pound, and l.c.l. quantities were 41c. per pound. All of the foregoing new prices were quoted on a delivered basis, whereas previous quotations had been f.o.b. shipping point.

Furfural—In our issue of 6/21 it was reported erroneously that demand for furfural for the manufacture of adiponitrile was being well sustained, while the call for furfural as a butadiene extractant was off because of slower operations in the rubber industry.

More accurate information which now comes to us, indicates that actually demand for nylon intermediate use slowed down considerably, in line with textile fibers generally. Further, demand for butadiene and other C_4 hydrocarbon extractions, has not been adversely affected

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, l.c.l., 1c. per lb.
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
131.89	131.93	131.91

(For Current Prices see page 9)

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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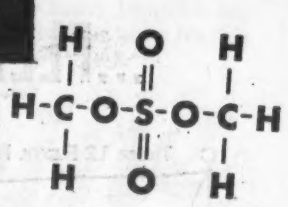

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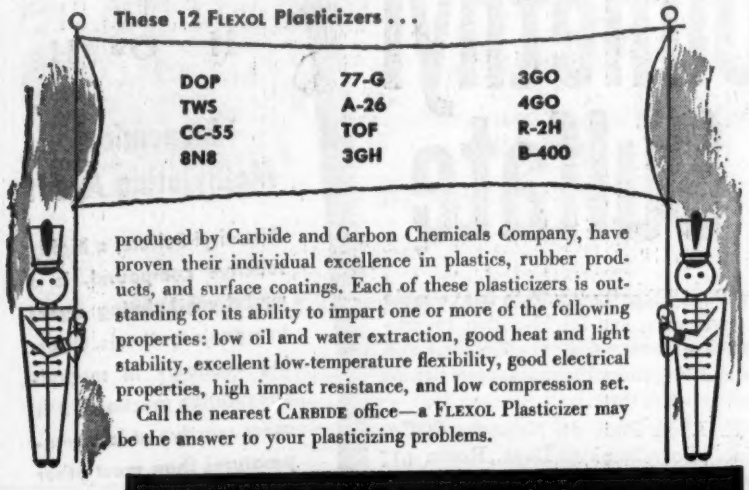

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in recent months. Call for use in the refinement of petroleum lube oils was good. Use in modified phenolic resins and as an intermediate in the manufacture of nitrofurazone and other pharmaceuticals was sustained at moderate levels. Supplies were adequate to meet all current demand. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Glycerine — Producers reported that there has not been any drastic change in the glycerine picture. Supplies of crude material were very short due to sustained world demand and lower soaping operations here. Current quotations of soaplye, 80%, were at 21c. per pound, when material could be obtained. Based on the 21c. soaplye price, saponification was quoted at 23c. per pound.

Demand for refined glycerine was relatively good, although not as high as it has been in the past. The shortage of crudes has not resulted in a drastic situation for consumers of refined material because synthetic production has been available to meet the additional needs when world demand took crudes from refiners here. Ample stocks have been around to handle needs, but most trade sources did not consider the stockpile overabundant for present activity levels. Synthetic output has also contributed some measure of price stability to the market.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Sales in this market have held to a good level, leaving producers what they considered a satisfactory picture. Prices held steady at previous quotations. No shortages of materials have developed, nor were expected to come about with the ample supplies at present.

Methanol — Producers described this market as being very good. Well sustained movement to the antifreeze business has put methanol in the position of being one of the better moving items among the industrial organics. Prices were quite firm at levels established June 1, when synthetic material was cut 5c. per gallon. Supplies were adequate to handle the demand.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Producers indicated that sales activity in this market has held up quite well. Some sources indicated that general solvent business looks very good across the board and was expected to hold up and even increase in a few instances. It was said that frequently there were compensating gains in demand from new directions where there have been losses due to seasonal slowups from markets which had been running along evenly. One such outlet for MEK was in the beer canning industry. The season of greatest activity is on there now and requires some solvents for use in vinyl coatings for linings. Prices of the ketone have remained firmly established at previous listings. No revisions were

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anticipated. Adequate supplies were readily available to cope with demand.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Activity for this solvent has been sustained at a very good level, producers stated. Prices remained firm at previous postings. The overall level of demand has been strong enough to keep output moving without any difficulty. Where there have been some slackened interests from a particular outlet, there seemed to be added interest from other directions always ready to fill the gap fairly well. With this sort of consistent demand, future outlook for the market looked good, it was said. Ample supplies have been available to accommodate current demand.

Monomethylamine—Suppliers said that this market was holding its own level without too much difficulty. Demand was not exceptionally strong, but there has been some improvement in this and many other amines since earlier this year. Prices remained firm and unchanged. Adequate stocks were readily available to take care of consumer requirements.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate—Producers reported that current activity has held fairly well to the same pace. Supplies were abundant at present to take care of demand needs. Producers also looked for demand to diminish as the soap industry shuts down in July for vacations. Prices were unchanged from previous quotations and no revisions were anticipated.

Trimethylamine — Trade sources indicated that demand for this amine was not too good. Sales have shown no significant sign of picking up. Prices were firm at previous postings, current tankcar quotations being at 33c. per pound. Adequate stocks were obtainable to meet consumption requirements.

CSC Reassigns Three In District Office Posts

Geoffrey H. Snider has been named manager of the Boston district office of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Replacing Mr. Snider in his former post as manager of the company's Louisville, Ky., office is J. H. Brinton Maple, formerly attached to the New York sales office. Arthur F. Williams, formerly of the Boston district office, will replace Mr. Maple. Mr. Snider has been associated with CSC since 1925. He was named to the post of manager of the Louisville district office in 1947.

Dewey & Almy Appoints Lowry to Technical Post

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the appointment of Robert D. Lowry as technical director of its Cryovac division. The post is a newly-created one in the division which manufactures and markets plastic bags and equipment for use in the Cryovac process for packaging meat, poultry and cheese.

From 1931 to 1948 Mr. Lowry was engaged in research and development activities for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in the chemical, magnesium and plastics fields and was director of the Saran development laboratory when he left in 1948 to become manager of Dewey & Almy's Cryovac plant at Lockport, N. Y.

Chemstrand Has First Integrated Nylon Unit

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has announced that it is now operating the first wholly integrated nylon manufacturing facility in the United States at its Pensacola, Fla. plant. The plant is expected to produce 50,000,000 pounds of nylon per year.

Located on a 2,000-acre tract near Pensacola, the plant operates on a license agreement with E. I. duPont De Memours & Co., Wilmington, Del., which designed the nylon facilities for Chemstrand.

Hercules' Synthetics Department Names New York Sales Agent

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has named Clifton S. Skow technical sales representatives in the New York office of its synthetics department. Mr. Skow joined Hercules in 1950 as a chemical engineer at its experiment station in Wilmington. He has been a technical repreentative in the synthetic's development division since 1952.

Trade Briefs

Dr. T. Earl Jordan, director of chemical research of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, is the author of "Chemical Pressure of Organic Compounds."

Dr. Niven N. Morgan, southwest representative for American Potash Institute, has been given the award of Master Agronomist by Oklahoma A. & M. College.

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$CNCH_2COOH + HNRR' \longrightarrow CNCH_2CONRR' + H_2O$

CHLORINATION
$CNCH_2COOH + PCl_3 + Cl_2 \longrightarrow CNCH_2COCl + POCl_3 + HCl$

HYDROLYSIS
$CNCH_2COOH + H_2O \longrightarrow CH_2(COOH)_2 + NH_3$

REDUCTION
$CNCH_2COOH + 2H_2 \longrightarrow NH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$

CONDENSATION
$CNCH_2COOH + RCOR' \longrightarrow RR'C{=}C(CN)COOH + H_2O$

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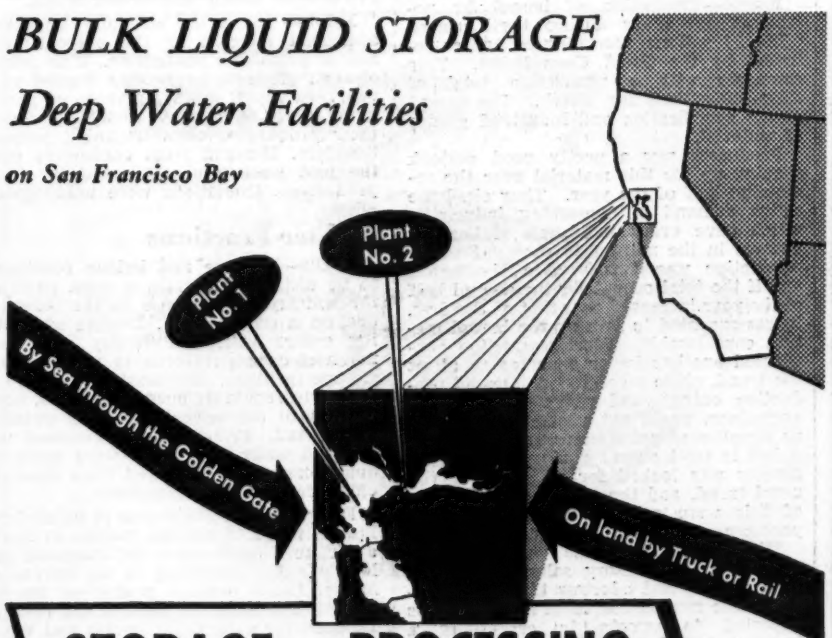

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Petroleum Derivatives

A large number of items in the petroleum derivatives field were affected by the industry-wide state of overproduction of crude oil. This situation had the effect of lowering the prices for many of the raw materials important in making derivatives and chemicals. A certain amount of weakness was noted in the price structure, although prices of materials covered in this market made no changes during the week. Demand has continued quite good when looking at the market as a whole, and many manufacturers expected to do well during the year on the basis of volume, if not on that of prices. A decline in business activity during the summer was expected, and upon the extent and duration of this, depended industry hopes for the second half of the year.

The outlook for the benzol market was reported to be quite good. The present active demand of consuming industries was expected to increase while at the same time there were indications of total production narrowing. Toluol was to be obtained easily and this market was now described as a fairly easy one, with strongly competitive aspects. Xylol was in a somewhat similar position. From a volume point of view, the market for partial aromatic solvents appeared in good shape as consuming industries continued quite active. Demand for mineral spirits continued steady.

Crude scale and refined paraffin waxes were in pretty tight supply, a situation that threatened to continue for the quarter just beginning. Production of microcrystalline was approximately in balance with demand. Prices of all grades of waxes were quite firm. Sales of liquefied petroleum gases continued to lag, in response to the usual seasonal influences. Prices for spot sales were very weak. This market was expected to remain depressed until the fall brought relief in the form of increased consumer interest.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 3, 1953
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.22

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Production of benzol by petroleum operations during April totaled 6,782,197 gallons, according to figures released by the Tariff Commission. This compares with a production total of 6,198,740 gallons for March. The report covers specification and industrial grades of material.

Producers saw a pretty good outlook shaping up for this material over the remaining half of the year. They cited the active demand of consuming industries, which gave every indication of heading upward in the months to come. Styrene production was considered a big factor, and if the total output for the second half of the year increased over that of the first, it was expected to firm up the benzol picture considerably. Steel production constituted another factor expected to affect the trend, since a continued lowered production output, and reduced coke oven operations, would put a lot more pressure on supplies of petroleum source material. A lull in steel output during the summer months was looked for as following the usual trend, and the extent and duration of this were said to be of prime importance.

Mineral Spirits—Trade sources reported a very satisfactory sales picture for both regular and odorless types of material. The market for these materials was expected to remain in essentially a healthy state for the foreseeable future, as a good amount of potential business was felt to exist in addition to those consumers currently active in the market. Prices were unchanged over the past week and appeared unlikely to move in the weeks immediately ahead.

Partial Aromatics — From a volume point of view, this market appeared in good shape to most in the trade during the past week. From the viewpoint of prices, however, many reported some difficulty. However, most felt that even with prices on the weak side, if sales held up over the coming months, they could present a good overall picture by the end of the year. Some cutback in demand was expected to develop as the summer progressed, and the length of this lull would be the prime factor in business during the second half, according to trade sources. If the usual pickup appeared toward the end of August, no great difficulty was expected. But if the slowdown in ordering proved more extensive and slower to disappear, considerable difficulty with high inventories could materialize.

Toluol—Material was pretty well available and the market quite competitive as the second half of the year began. Industrial consumers were in the position of having a choice as to their source of supply, and the grade desired. With production along the east coast quite good, some strain was felt on those suppliers shipping from the Gulf area. Export demand was reported to remain quite active, a situation influenced somewhat by lowered steel operations in west Germany.

VM&P Naphtha — Demand from consuming industries accounted for a good part of production. The sales picture could improve without putting a strain on producers' capacities, however, as output has remained quite good in the past weeks. Prices were steady at previous levels.

Xylol — The price structure appeared somewhat affected by the current high rate of petroleum production. With prices of such products as gasoline shaded as a result of heavy stocks, makers of petroleum derivatives and chemicals found their production costs declining proportionately. Demand from consumers over the past week was well cared for from production. Quotations were unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Propane and butane continued to be distress materials in most parts of the country, in response to the seasonal decline in consumption. Dealers were filling orders without difficulty and were movivng excess material to underground storage facilities. The market was not expected to regain its normal strength, however, until the arrival of colder weather in the fall. Posted prices remained unchanged while spot sales were made at quotations greatly lowered from those in effect for contract shipments.

Daily average production of natural-gas liquids was 27.8 million gallons in April, a decline from March of 885 thousand gallons per day, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lower propane production was reported to account for most of the decline. Demand for natural-gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases declined 4 percent in April compared with March, the bureau stated.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 19 totaled 277,673,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,185,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,488,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,611,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 123,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Production was reported as just about in balance with demand, producing a very firm tone in this market. Most trade sources felt that the present balanced situation would remain without significant change for the quarter just commencing. A slow-down of not-too-large proportions was expected during the vacation periods in the next weeks, but this was not thought to threaten manufacturers in any way.

Paraffin—Supplies remained tight, as production continued limited and demand very good. Export demand for crude and refined grades was reported to be quite active. Current production, therefore, found a ready market. No price revisions were seen to be shaping up at the present.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sun Oil Co. Promotes Two In Its Gulf Coast Division

Appointment of Malcolm James as assistant to the land department manager of the Gulf coast division of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, and the promotion of Robert Wilson to district landman of the Beaumont, Tex., district have been announced by the company.

Mr. James has been both chief scout of the Gulf coast division and district landman of that division's Beaumont district. He will continue to serve as chief scout. Wilson assumes the duties relinquished by Mr. James as Beaumont district landman. He has been a landman in the Beaumont district and has also served in the Houston, Tex., office.

API Undertaking Research On Nitrogen in Crude Oil

American Petroleum Institute has inaugurated a research project to develop as much information as possible on types, identities, and amounts of nitrogen compounds in crude oil.

Divided into three phases, the project will deal with fundamental studies on separation and synthesis at the University of Kansas, sample preparation, properties and segregation at the Bureau of Mines in Laramie, Wyo., and thermodynamic studies at the Bureau of Mines in Bartlesville, Okla.

The project advisory committee, appointed by the institute to assist the directors of the investigations, will be headed by G. R. Lake, Union Oil Company of California, Brea, Calif. Other members are:—Harry Levin, Texas Company, New York; A. P. Lien, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago; F. P. Richter, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, and C. K. Viland, Tide Water Associated Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif.

Tide Water Oil Officer, H. F. Parsons, Retires

Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, has announced the retirement of Harold F. Parsons, assistant vice-president and manager of the New York crude and products section, after more than thirty-six years of continuous service with the company. Mr. Parsons has also retired as chairman of the board of Tide-Water Pipe Company, Ltd., and vice-president of Bradford Transit Company. During his years with the company, Mr. Parsons served in many executive positions and since 1953 had been assistant manager of the transportation and supply department. During World War II, he was active in the Petroleum Administration for War and the petroleum industry's transportation and supply committees.

Surfactant Data Bulletin Offered

Petrochemicals Company has developed a surfactant, "Petro AA." The material is reported to possess outstanding solubility, effectiveness and stability in concentrated acids and alkalies. It is available in both powder and liquid form in commercial quantities. A technical bulletin describing the properties of the material is available from the company at 1825 East Spring street, Long Beach 6, Calif.

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Coal Chemicals

Prices remained firm in the markets for coaltar products last week. Activity for those items which have been moving rather steadily in recent months has held up, while other markets such as those depending upon textiles, have been on the slow side. Several sources indicated that intermediates in general have been a little slow. At the same time, there did not seem to be much likelihood that sales would pick up with the summer vacation shutdowns around the corner in many consuming outlets. There were one or two big intermediates which have maintained a good level of sales, such as phthalic anhydride, styrene monomer, maleic anhydride, and a couple of the rubber accelerators. Even for those materials, production was sufficient to take care of consumption needs without too much difficulty.

Among the aromatic solvents, benzol was considered nicely balanced, xylol was a bit tight, and toluol was moving fairly close to present production rates. Although many producers were moving their toluol right along to customers at regular intervals, there was also said to be some material occasionally available for export. When a tight spot did develop because a customer was looking for a little extra toluol, the situation was not judged to be serious because there was ample petroleum material around to fill any gaps left by low cokeoven output.

Buying interest for tar acids was relatively good for some fractions and from various outlets. However, demand from individual consuming outlets was not especially heavy. The crude naphthalene market continued to show a firmer picture, but prices have not risen. Demand for phenol has slowed down a bit, some producers reporting a slight drop in sales last month.

Demand for aniline has been a bit slow due to less activity in rubber and textile industries. p-tert-Butyl phenol moved in fairly good volume. o-Chloroaniline has not picked up appreciably. Movement of p-nitrophenol was nominal.

Operations in the steel industry were scheduled to be at 67.0 percent of capacity, or an index rating of 99.4, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,597,000 tons, against 1,720,000 tons produced the prior week, 1,674,000 tons one month ago, and 2,069,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers generally presented a picture of a balanced market for benzol in recent weeks. Reduced coking operations have brought light oil output down to a point where demand was strong enough to move most production without too much effort. There has been a slight amount of improvement in buying which figures into the stronger benzol picture too. Part of the increases in orders came from better consumption in various outlets, and part also seemed to be a little hedge buying—just in case negotiations with labor did not run off as smoothly as most trade sources anticipated. However, a wage agreement last week eliminated the danger of a strike.

Supplies of cokeoven benzol were not heavy, but consumers have not had any serious problems in getting their requirements. In addition to the fact that coaltar output of aromatics is lower because steel operations have not been running as close to capacity as they had before, there was also some lost output due to the warmer water temperatures at producing plants. This is a normal seasonal characteristic which ordinarily does not diminish output to any great extent. However, when added to already reduced output in this market, it has a little more significance, it was felt.

Creosote—No significant change in the picture of this market has been noted. Demand was still rated as a little slow. What was considered a fair volume of creosote was sold, but orders have not been as high as producers had hoped. It was added that there was not likely to be too much change in the situation until further improvement in the railroad financial status has come about.

Supplies of creosote were ample for consumption requirements. Prices have been firm at previous listings. No revisions in the schedules were anticipated.

Cresols—The call from various consuming outlets proved steady. Producers did not look for too much change in the market in the immediate weeks ahead. Supplies were satisfactory for present demand. Prices were firm and unaltered.

April output of m-p-cresol from all sources totaled 1,175,941 pounds, while March output of these isomers had been 1,328,105 pounds, according to Tariff Commission information. Production of the mixed ortho-meta-para isomers in April was 1,555,611 pounds, whereas March output of o-m-p-cresol came to 1,185,606 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—There has been no real change in the market for these tar acids. Demand for several fractions held up from a number of directions, although buying interest from any one consuming channel was not considered extremely heavy. There was movement of acid for cresylic resins, for wire enamels, for tricresyl phosphate, for flotation uses, and for carbon removers.

Movement of imported ADF acid followed pretty much the same pattern. Suppliers said that the imported acid continued to do a moderate volume of business. ADF material has accounted for a good portion of the tar acids which have gone into aircraft engine cleaners in the past several months. It was said that there have been recent awards that will result in material moving to carbon removers for the next sixty days, or so. Price schedules of ADF have held firm at the 75c. level for large drum quantities.

Naphthalene—Producers were moving current production right along. Demand from phthalic anhydride has held to a rather steady pace for the past several months. This, along with lower output of all coaltar products due to reductions in coking operations, has been enough to firm up the market picture by the mid-year point. A boost in sales has also been given to domestic sources by the reduction in importation of crude naphthalene in recent months. Some sources have expressed the feeling that the market was heading towards a tighter overall picture by the end of the third quarter.

Importers said that there has been no change in the lack of offers from abroad, particularly at prices low enough to sell hot-pressed in this market. The 5c. domestic crude price has imported naphthalene fairly well restricted to coastal areas where little freight is involved. It was said that fourth quarter prices largely depended upon what domestic schedules would call for at that time. Currently, domestic naphthalene schedules have shown no outward sign of an increase.

Phenol—Producers indicated that demand has slowed down a little bit. There was still a fair business with buyers taking regular orders; however, there were also a few scattered cutbacks noticeable. It was felt that the reductions seen were the beginnings of some of the summer declines anticipated as vacation shutdowns approached. Consumers coming into vacation periods do not wish to build up their inventory positions too much, it was added. Ample supplies were available to take care of current demand. Production

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 3, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	114.21

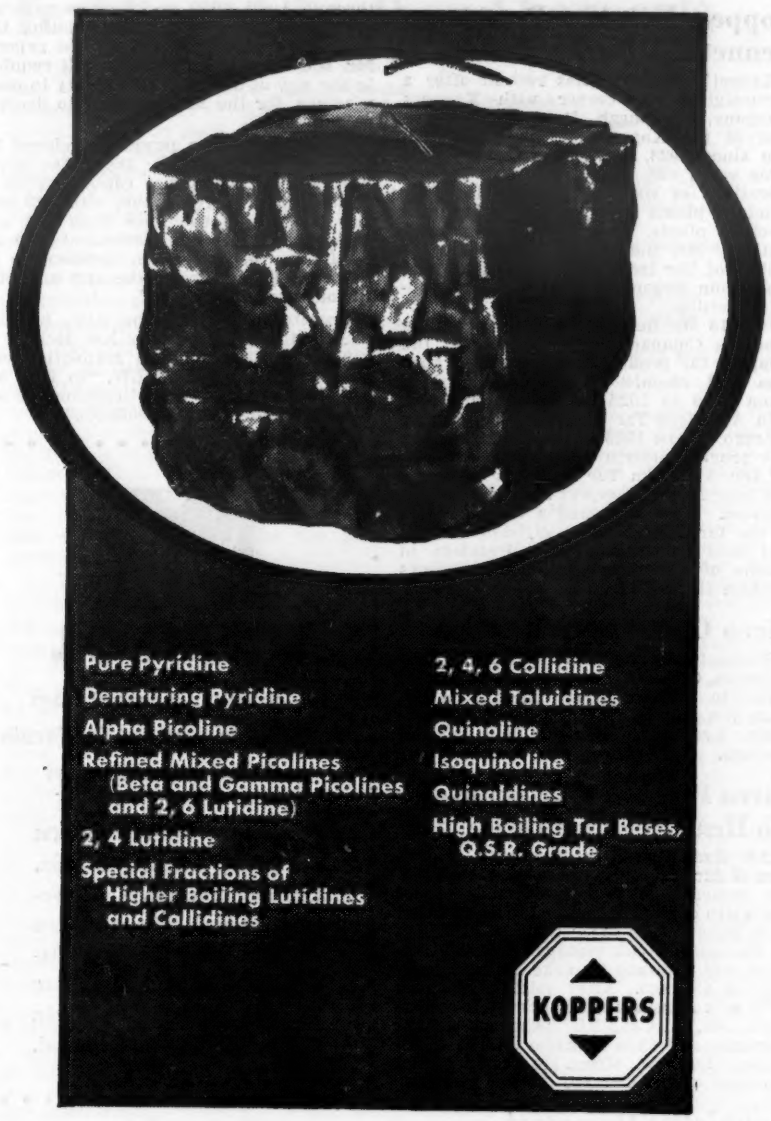
(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 4, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	746,937
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	26,996,441
Benzol	gals.	2,532,268
Coaltar	gals.	11,844,288
Creosote oil	gals.	661,573
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,824,661
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	19,207
Toluol	gals.	507,917
Xylol	gals.	135,516

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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facilities are large enough to handle more activity than there has been, hence adequate stocks are assured. Prices remained firm at previous listings.

Toluol—Producers varied slightly in their appraisal of the market for this aromatic. Some said that the balance between current production and demand is close enough for occasional difficulty to develop if a customer is looking for a tankcar of coaltar toluol. Others indicated that the market was not too tight since there has been some export material available. It was clear that the fact that light oil production has been cutback by the reduced steel operations was an important reason why the market has not been a good deal looser since government buying was sharply reduced.

The arsenals have been taking modest amounts for nitration and were expected to take some in July. However, bidding has been competitive and advantages enjoyed by closeness to the arsenal and low paraffin content of the toluol have meant much in the outcome of awards. Industrial demand was not considered especially strong and there was still a lot of competition between coaltar and petroleum toluol for the business. Equalization of freight to get orders was not uncommon.

Xylol—No significant change in the market for this aromatic solvent has been noted in recent weeks. Production has been off, in keeping with the lower steel operations so far this year, which is added to the fact that there normally is less coaltar xylol around than total demand requires. Buying interest has been good enough to move what little produtcion there was, quickly. Prices were firm and not expected to change.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—April production of technical and USP grades of acetanilide totaled 447,049 pounds, compared with March output of 340,200 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Aniline—Producers indicated that demand for this intermediate has dropped a bit in the past several weeks. Sales of aniline to the rubber industry have been relatively slow since government stockpiling has been braked. Some recovery for many chemicals going in this direction was anticipated after the sale of government plants is all straightened out. Activity for aniline from textile outlets has been slow, in line with reduced activity for other dyestuff intermediates.

Aniline output in April was 7,736,176 pounds, while production in March had been 7,783,967 pounds (revised), figures from the Tariff Commission indicate.

p-tert-Butyl Phenol—This intermediate has been moving in a fairly good volume. It was said that demand is normally a little stronger here than it is in the market for some of the other substituted phenols. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were good.

o-Chloroaniline—Producers indicated that there has been no sign of a pickup in demand for this intermediate. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumers' needs.

Monochlorobenzene — Production in April totaled 32,093,999 pounds, slightly higher than the 31,963,130 pounds reported in March, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

p-Nitrophenol—Trade sources indicated that there was a nominal amount of material moving at a relatively steady pace. Ample supplies were readily available to fill incoming orders.

p-Phenylphenol—Supplies were readily available to handle current consumption requirements. Producers indicated that producers of resins derived from the material have taken consistent amounts at the normal pace. No price revisions were made.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers said a fair demand for phthalic has been maintained. Sales have held up quite well in the past several months. What demand from alkyds has lacked because of the comparative slowness of industrial finishes has been made up by trade sales of alkyds and the volume of phthalic moving to plasticizers. Competition in the latter field has been keen, even though the number of orders has brought no complaint from trade sources.

There was plenty of phthalic around to handle present consumption needs, largely because stepped up capacity has at least temporarily run ahead of demand expansion. Prices were firm with no indication of a change.

Styrene—Total monomer production of government and privately owned plants combined amounted to 59,828,486 pounds in April, while March output from these sources amounted to 63,953,367 pounds, statistics from the Tariff Commission relate.

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P-53

Koppers Unit Vice-President, Kenneth R. Burke, Retires

Kenneth R. Burke has retired after a thirty-eight year career with Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. A vice-president of the Koppers tar products division since 1938, Mr. Burke for the past three years had been responsible for the operations of the company nineteen tar refining plants and two tar products specialty plants. In addition to plant operations, Mr. Burke also guided the activities of the technical, engineering, and production departments of the tar products division.

In 1916 Mr. Burke joined American Tar Products Company, a predecessor of the Koppers tar products division, as a stillman and chemist in Carrollville, Wis. From 1919 to 1925 he was an engineer with American Tar Products Company in Chicago. From 1928 until 1938 Mr. Burke was general superintendent of operations for the American Tar Products Company and later for the Koppers tar and chemical division. He was named a vice-president of the tar and chemical division in 1938 and held the post of vice-president in charge of operatons in the tar products division since 1951.

Picco Opens Detroit Office

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., has opened a sales office in Detroit, Mich. Sales activities from the new branch are slated to cover Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and part of Indiana.

Airco Promotes McCandlish To Head Regional Office

Air Reduction Sales Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, has named D. F. McCandlish manager of the north central region and has appointed S. S. Bruce, jr. to succeed Mr. McCandlish as Chicago district manager. Mr. McCandlish will continue to make his headquarters in Chicago. After joining Airco in 1931 as a salesman in its Los Angeles district, Mr. McCandlish became assistant manager and then manager of the Oklahoma City, Okla., office. He was appointed manager of the Chicago district in 1941.

Antibiotics Decontrol

—Continued from page 3

evidence," he asserted, "that such freedom from certification has resulted in the failure of these antibiotics to meet proper standards of strength, quality, safety or efficacy."

The main burden of Mr. Harrop's presentation was carried, however, by a series of statistical tabulations showing the records on rejections and withdrawals compiled by penicillin, streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and bacitracin since the start of antibiotics decertification in 1945 to April of last year.

For example, on chloramphenicol, it was shown that since August, 1949, through April, 1953, no lots were rejected of some 1,114 lots certified. Noting the antibiotic's perfect record against rejects, Mr. Harrop asked, "What does it require, in the way of demonstrated ability to manufacture, for the administrator to decertify a drug.

"Here we have a product produced by only one manufacturer; there has never been a rejection for any cause, and yet it is still under certification, although section 507 (c) of the food, drug and cosmetic act directs the administrator to decertify any product when certification no longer is necessary for the safe and efficacious use of the drug."

Despite failures of the past, he concluded, the drug industry has decided to renew its discussions on antibiotics with FDA and its parent, HEW, "to find out why in many cases decertification has not been granted to these products."

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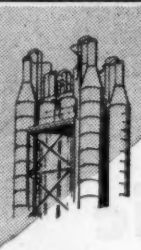

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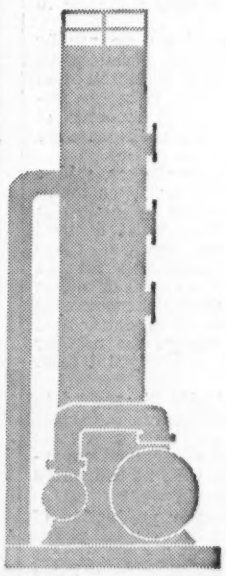

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals was light and spotty last week, as consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Prices of most items were without change and quite steady. Egg albumin was easier, dropping sharply, while yolk was steady and higher. Producers reduced sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate 1 cent per pound. Hydrogen peroxide 35 percent also was lowered 1.3 to 2.1 cent per pound, for tankcars, as to seller, per pound, effective July 1.

Buying interest in sizing materials was less active, and confined to actual needs. All items were unchanged and well held. Potato starch, while quiet, was maintained at former levels here and in the West. Buyers still awaited definite offers of new crop Brazilian tapioca flour for shipment. Corn starch and dextrin moved in small lots for immediate delivery. Sago flour also was in light request for actual needs.

Of chief interest in the tanning materials market was the change by sellers of quoting quebracho extract for shipment from 63 percent tannin basis to guaranteed 63 percent tannin. The new method will save buyers about $4 per ton for each point of tannin in excess of 63 percent. Trading in tanning materials was inactive, the market reflecting the vacation shut down of tanneries for at least two weeks in July.

Stocks of apparel class wool on April 1, amounted to 149,100,000 pounds the Census Bureau stated in announcing revised figures last week from totals released earlier this month. The bureau said the new total represents a downward revision of 24,700,000 pounds from the figure published June 4.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumin flake, 7c. per lb.
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, tanks, .013c. to .021c. per lb.
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1953
95.79	95.80	95.80	99.99

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Demand was quiet, reflecting the seasonal drop for spot delivery and withdrawals against contracts. Market remained steady, however, at prevailing quotations.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Prices of 35 percent were reduced 1.3c. and 2.1c. for tankcars, depending upon seller, per pound, effective July 1. Tankcars were quoted at 18.80c. per pound, delivered in one quarter and at 18c. per pound, by another producer.

Sodium Acetate—Buying interest slackened, resulting in less activity for spot delivery. Prices were without change.

Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate — Prices were reduced 1c. per pound to 21c. per pound drums, carlots, works and 21½c. for less carlots. This was the second decline in the last six months.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consuming demand was less active for actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Slow trading was noted in all varieties. Consumers continued to limit business to actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin — Buying interest continued confined to actual requirements. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Demand was limited to immediate needs, lacking volume. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. The visible corn supply was slightly lower, declining 129,000 bushels to 14,558,000 bushels for the week ending June 25, compared with 14,847,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was easier, declining 7c. per pound. Demand was fair, and restricted to actual needs. Flake was reduced to $1.43 to $1.45 per pound, and powder, $1.47 to $1.49 per pound, depending upon quantity. The technical grade was quiet and unchanged at 85c. to 87c. per pound, as to quantity.

Liquid egg production during May totaled 72,498,000 pounds, compared with 72,402,000 pounds in May last year and the 1948-52 average of 69,775,000 pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were larger than a year ago, but were smaller for freezing. Dried egg (egg solids) production totaled 3,178,000 pounds, compared with 2,499,000 pounds in May, 1953, and average production of 7,619,000 pounds. May production consisted of 404,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,128,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,646,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during May last year consisted of 385,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 709,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,405,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production during May totaled 55,448,000 pounds, compared with 61,609,000 pounds in May last year and the 1948-52 average of 41,950,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 32,000,000 pounds in May, compared with 33,000,000 pounds in May last year and the average increase of 36,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—While albumin was easier, yolk was higher, advancing 2c. per pound. Business was light and spotty, which is usual at this season. Stocks on spot ranged from $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry continued to lag, but the market remained unchanged and steady. Maine starch was in limited supply and quoted nominally at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, in the absence of trading. Idaho starch was maintained at 6.3c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. bills, less 50c. for shipment to eastern destinations. Danish starch was offered for shipment at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. The spot market also was quiet and unchanged at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported light and for actual needs. Trading in new crop Brazilian flour was reported quiet and shipments were merely nominal at 9c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On spot, light stocks also were nominal at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Top grade of Siamese flour was inactive and unchanged at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as were AAA Javanese at 7¼c. to 7½c., and AA, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light and well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued quiet. Shipments were unchanged and fairly steady. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business was reported inactive. Shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. JI's assorted were quoted at $47 per ton, exdock; ordinary, $43, and crushed JI's, $63, same basis. Indian solid extract 53 percent tannin was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and spray dried 60 percent 9½c. to 10c., same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Sellers have changed the method of quoting shipments from the basis 63 and 64 percent tannin to a guaranteed 63 and 64 percent tannin. This is a saving to buyers of about $4 per long ton for each point in excess of 63 percent on the guaranteed basis. Prices of ordinary 63 percent tannin, guaranteed ranged from 11 31/64c. per pound to 11 21/32c. per pound, and solid 64 percent tannin from 12 3/16c. to 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, according to seller. Tanners showed little interest in replacements preferring to await further developments.

Wattle—Buying interest was confined to nearby shipment. Business of late has been chiefly for fill-in needs. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was held at $98 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. Extract 60 percent tannin was steady at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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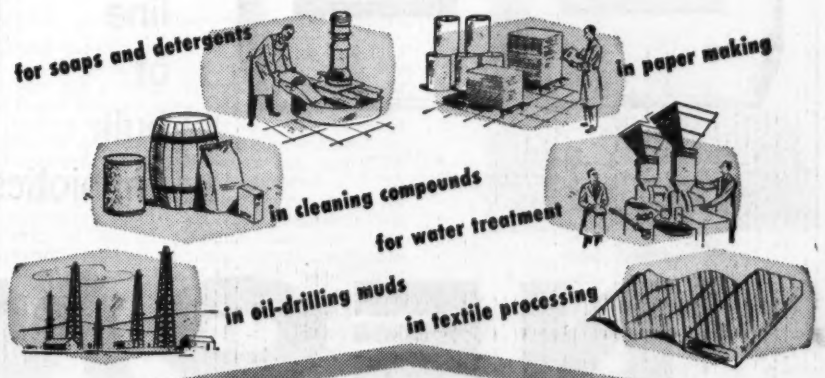

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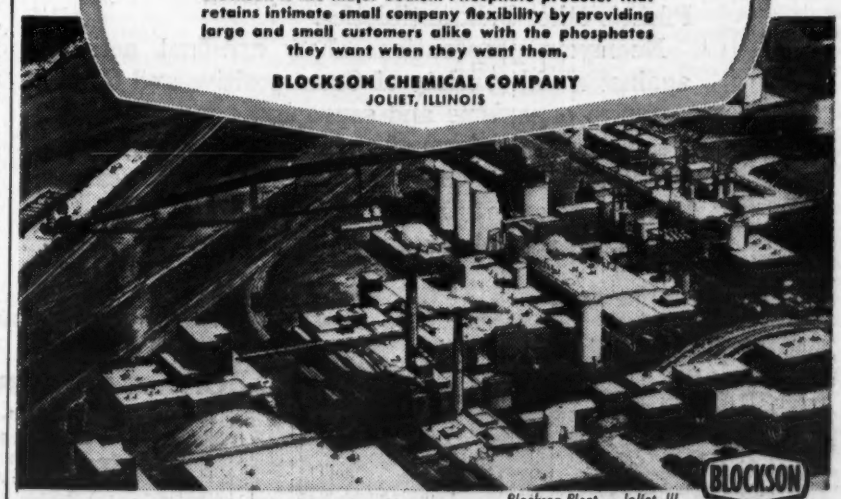

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- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
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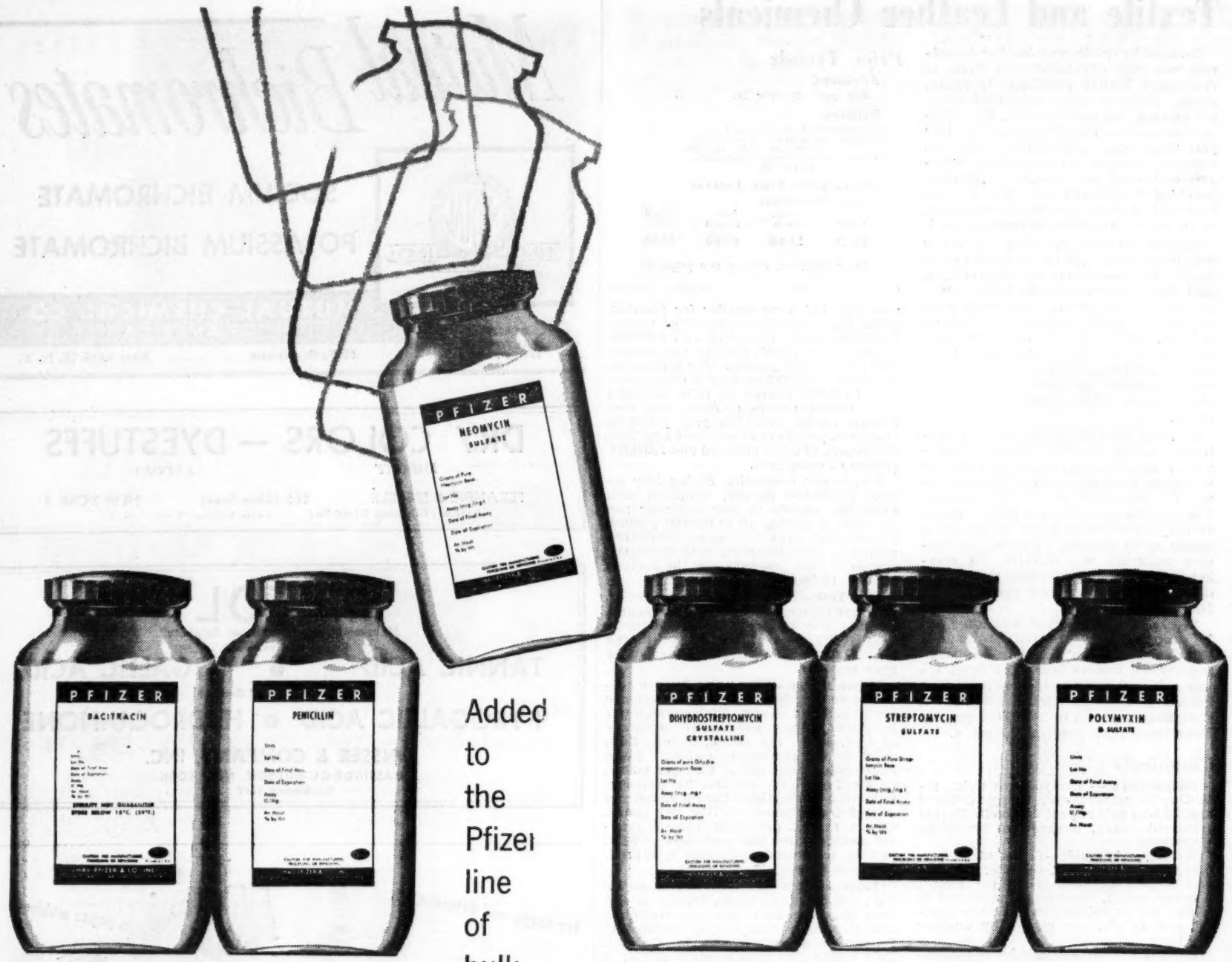

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American Drug Manufacturers Association

Forty-Second Annual Meeting

Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28 - July 1

A. H. Fiske
ADMA's New President

Donald S. Gilmore
Retiring President

American Drug Manufacturers Association elected a new president at its annual meeting in Lake Placid, N.Y., last week. He is A. H. Fiske of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Fiske succeeds Donald S. Gilmore of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., who stepped down from the presidency after two years in that office. One new association vice-president was elected. He is H. J. Loynd of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. W. L. Dempsey of Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia, Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, and Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, were re-elected to ADMA vice-presidencies. Elected to a three-year term on the executive committe was Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company. Last week's ADMA meeting, incidentally, marked Mr. Harrop's final official appearance as general counsel for the association. He is being succeeded in the legal post by John K. Worley, who some years ago was counsel for Parke, Davis & Co. J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore, Md., was elected to the association's executive committee. Mr. Dunning will fill the vacancy on the committee created by Mr. Fiske's elevation to the presidency, serving out Mr. Fiske's term, which expires in 1956. M. C. Eaton of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N.Y., was re-elected treasurer. Dr. Karl Bambach was re-elected executive vice-president and secretary.

The drug industry has decided to press its case for decertification of antibiotics via administrative channels. Apparently rejecting the idea of a direct appeal to congress for the moment, the industry will renew its discussions with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare "to find out why in many cases decertification has not been granted to these products."

This information was contained in a detailed report by the retiring general counsel of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at ADMA's forty-second annual meeting, held June 28 to July 1 at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y. In revealing the course of future industry action, Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., pointed out that certification for penicillin, streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and bacitracin is costing more than $800,000 a year. From the outset—since certification of penicillin began on July 6, 1945—to May 1 of this year, he stated, certification has cost $5,267,013.80.

A look at the record shows that on penicillin and streptomycin the drug industry backed up the Food and Drug Administration's request for the enactment of the certification law "with a definite understanding that such a method of drug control would be discontinued when it was no longer needed for the protection of safety and efficacy in the distribution of these drugs," Mr. Harrop asserted.

"In the case of chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and bacitracin," he went on, "the manufacturers of chlortetracycline and bacitracin had requested the Food

Leslie D. Harrop
Retiring General Counsel

and Drug Administration to add these products to certification, and the manufacturer of chloramphenicol did not object to the addition of that drug." The industry, he emphasized, "was at best only lukewarm" to an idea at that time "to pass a general amendment to section 507 to provide for the certification for all antibiotics in the future."

Failure to Agree Cited

Continuing with his account of the history of antibiotics certification, Mr. Harrop recalled, "After the enactment of the second amendment which added chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and bacitracin to the list of antibiotics to be certified, industry had a great many meetings with Food and Drug [Administration] officials endeavoring to see if some acceptable form of general amendment could be worked out for future antibiotics. We were not able to agree. At some times during these protracted discussions, the two parties were close to agreement but never quite reached the point of complete agreement.

"There were no further discussions on this subject until the late fall of 1953. Meanwhile a number of important antibiotics had been brought to the market under the protective provisions of the new drug section of the law and were being marketed without difficulty or confusion or danger, absent of any double testing as is provided for in certification. Oxytetracycline, neomycin, viomycin, erythromycin, carbomycin and polymyxin have all come to the market under the new drug section of the law just as any other drug would be brought upon the market. There is no evidence that such freedom from certification has resulted in the failure of these antibiotics to meet proper standards of strength, quality, safety or efficacy.

Talks Resumed at FDA's Request

"The resumption of discussions with Food and Drug was at the instance of the latter," he stressed. "By this time industry was of the opinion that there was no evidence calling for any extension of certification to cover other antibiotics. It was believed that there was evidence which might bear upon the reasonableness of a suggestion that many antibiotic preparations now being certified should be decertified."

With this in mind, Mr. Harrop reported, technical and legal representatives of ADMA member firms producing antibiotics met last December. At that time a technical group was named to study the data covering records of certification which FDA agreed to supply. At the same time, it was stated, a legal committee was appointed to work with the technical committee to suggest a course of action for the association. Data on certification from its start in 1945 through April of 1953 were not received until early this year.

To illustrate the association's arguments, Mr. Harrop presented and commented on a number of tables. The first dealt with rejections of penicillin products by years, as follows:—

Penicillin Rejections Tabulated

Year	Lots Submitted	Lots Certified	Lots Rejected	Lots Withdrawn
Sept.-Dec., 1945	1,121	1,085	36	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1946	6,263	6,185	78	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1947	9,488	9,362	126	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1948	12,438	12,286	152	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1949	12,220	12,188	32	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1950	12,156	12,104	49	3
Jan.-Dec., 1951	12,377	12,265	49	63
Jan.-Dec., 1952	10,922	10,873	17	32
Jan.-April, 1953	3,961	3,951	10	0
Totals	80,946	80,299	549	98

*No data.

Mr. Harrop, commenting on these penicillin statistics, noted that the overall rejection rate "is surprisingly low"—an aggregate of 0.68 percent rejections for the seven and a half years covered. He also called attention to the fact that after the first three and a quarter years, the percentage of rejects falls off very sharply.

"It is significant," he continued, "that 392 of the total rejects or 71.4 percent occurred prior to 1949. From January of 1949 through April of 1953, the last four and one-third years, the rejection rate was 0.3 percent or 157 batches out of 51,636 batches submitted. This percentage is even more significant when it is realized that 63.8 percent of all of the submissions occurred during this four and one-third year period and that it covered a much wider variety of product forms, many of which required much more manufacturing skill in the preparation than the older forms. And finally this almost negligible rejection rate for the latter period was accomplished notwithstanding an increase in severity of the sterility testing procedures and other test criteria such as product utility tests and blood level determinations."

Decertification of K, Na Penicillin

In another table, Mr. Harrop showed the percentage of total penicillin rejections during the period September, 1945, through April, 1953. In this connection, he pointed out that during the period covered by the data only potassium and sodium penicillin were decertified. This was done by the administrator in 1950, he said.

"It is significant," he added, "to note that these two products had reject rates of 1.5 percent and 1.9 percent respectively and that these rates are higher than many of the other products still subject to certification, though the two products accounted for 47.4 percent of the total rejects.

"Apart from that fact," he went on, "the remaining products which had reject rates exceeding 1.0 percent were submitted in relatively small numbers, never exceeding 350 lots. Furthermore these products account for only 4.7 percent of the total rejects and a minor portion of the submissions.

"Of all of the product forms submitted, 21.9 percent had an overall rejection rate varying from 0.1 percent to 0.4 percent. Of the remaining products, 26.0 percent had rejection rates running from 0.5 percent to 0.9 percent. Thus we see that nearly half of the total products being certified had rejection rates running less than 1.0 percent and nearly half with a rejection rate of 1.9 percent (for sodium) and 1.5 percent (for potassium) had been decertified.

"If the major criterion for decertification involves the reject rate of the product in question," Mr. Harrop asserted, "then there appears to be a rather large number of products which according to such a criterion would qualify for decertification when compared with the records of those products which have already been decertified. It is admitted however that the reject rate per se is not the sole criterion for decertification. The majority of these products have each been produced by a number of different producers. An examination of individual company records indicated that for the last four and one-third years there has been no alarming picture presented by any individual company."

Causes of rejects and withdrawals in penicillin products were tabulated by the speaker as follows:—

Cause of Reject	No. Rejected	No. Withdrawn
Sterility	81	81
Potency	172	12
Moisture	75	0
Syringeability	...	1
High G. content	...	2
Low G. Content	131	...
Clarity	9	...
Stability	33	...
pH	12	1
Toxicity	4	...
Crystallinity	1	...
Units/Mg.	33	...
Total	*555	98

*This figure is higher than the total rejects in the table above because some lots were rejected for more than one reason.

January, 1950, Is Dividing Line

In amplification of this table, Mr. Harrop pointed out that certain other data should be considered along with this tabulation. "All of the rejections for low G content, clarity, stability, toxicity, crystallinity and units per milligram occurred prior to January of 1950," he stated.

Karl Bambach
Executive Vice-President

"Therefore none of these causes has been of any importance over the last years and they include two of the most important requirements, those of toxicity and stability. The clarity of solution requirement is no longer even required and yet nine rejections were for this cause alone. The rejection rate for potency, which is an important standard, appears large, but here again, 125 of the 172 rejects occurred before 1950 and therefore the record is much better in the latter years.

"The only other important requirement concerns sterility which did not contribute heavily to the reject causes until 1950. It was at that time, however, that a much more severe sterility test was imposed. There was a time period involved here when the criteria for certification and rejection were somewhat indefinite as regards sterility. During this time period a satisfactory revision of the sterility test was accomplished by collaborative efforts of the industry and Food and Drug. This type of testing is subject to considerable errors in technic and to the probabilities of chance which are also to be considered when two laboratories are conducting attribute testing on extremely small samples; also the inevitable problem of destructive testing. In any event now that the ground rules have been established, the ability of the industry to adjust its production standards rapidly is clearly demonstrated."

Distribution of Penicillin Producers

Mr. Harrop went on to illustrate by means of the following table the distribution of producers according to the num-

ber of lots of penicillin products submitted for certification.

No. Lots	No. Companies	No. Lots Submitted	Certified No. Lots	Rejected No. Lots	No. Lots drawn With-
5,000 and over.	5	37,120	36,953	118	49
1,000-4,999	11	39,117	38,701	367	49
100-999	14	3,675	3,631	44	0
40-99	9	551	542	9	0
10-39	15	409	404	5	0
0-9	23	74	68	6	0
Totals	77	80,946	80,299	549	98

The ADMA counsel observed that that when classified according to the volume of products submitted, the company groups submitting the largest volume for certification have the lowest rejection rates. "It is also significant," he continued, "to note that those companies in the large volume classes account for all of the withdrawals which might indicate more conscientious testing by this type of company. However, it is believed to represent the practice of the larger companies of submitting samples prior to the completion of their own tests and thus accounting for the concentration of withdrawals in this group.

"In the first two classes, sixteen companies account for 94.2 percent of the total batch submissions and they have the two lowest reject rates and account for all withdrawals. It is probable these sixteen companies account for more than 94.2 percent of the amount of material that was eventually distributed because it is suspected that their lot sizes would be larger than those of the majority of the remaining companies.

"Thus there is probably somewhat less than 5.8 percent of the distributed material produced by the classes of manufacturers which have had a higher reject rate. It is very questionable that even these higher rates are serious. The fraction of the total lots distributed by these companies is comparatively small."

Rejection data on streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, including statistics on all products containing either of these two substances as well as combinations with other antibiotics except penicillin, were tabulated by the speaker as follows:—

Year	Lots Submitted	Lots Certified	Lots Rejected	Lots Withdrawn
April-Dec., 1947.....	465	463	2	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1948.....	1,463	1,456	7	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1949.....	2,078	2,042	36	*...
Jan.-Dec., 1950.....	1,916	1,898	15	3
Jan.-Dec., 1951.....	2,592	2,575	3	14
Jan.-Dec., 1952.....	2,184	2,171	7	6
Jan.-April, 1953.....	672	671	1	...
Totals 11,370	11,276	71	23	

*No data.

Again, it was observed, the overall reject rate is very low—0.62 percent. He pointed out that 63.4 percent of the rejects occurred before January, 1950, and, therefore, the reject rate since that time has amounted to only 0.35 percent. Mr. Harrop attributed the lower rate for the latter period primarily to the fact that the clarity requirements have been dropped, a cause, he said, that was responsible for thirty-one of the forty-five rejects in the earlier period.

Streptomycin Rejects Explained

"If this cause is eliminated," he declared, "then the overall reject rate would be only 0.35 percent. Thus it can be concluded that except for one unresolvable and apparently unnecessary specification, namely clarity of solution, the reject rate for streptomycin products has always been at a constantly low level.

"Three companies accounted for fifty-two of the seventy-one rejects, but since twenty-four of these were for clarity specifications they cannot be singled out as having bad records. These three companies all submitted relatively large numbers of lots for certification and thus after due account is taken of the clarity rejects the rates on a percentage basis are correspondingly very low.

"During the time period for which withdrawal data are given, withdrawals almost equalled rejections: twenty-three lots withdrawn versus twenty-six lots rejected. Concerning sterility as a cause for rejection or withdrawal, there were fourteen lots withdrawn versus seven lots rejected. There is only one rejection for histamine content, one for toxicity and seven for pyrogens. Five of the pyrogen rejects occurred before 1950, however, and since that time there has not been a major cause for rejection. It would seem proper therefore to conclude that the material presented for certification has been substantially free from defects which might be considered serious."

Rejections of bacitracin and combination products, except those containing penicillin or streptomycin or dihydostreptomycin or all three, were presented as follows:—

Year	Lots Submitted	Lots Certified	Lots Rejected	Lots Withdrawn
May-Dec., 1950.....	437	436	1	...
Jan.-Dec., 1951.....	569	567	2	...
Jan.-Dec., 1952	662	653	7	2
Jan.-April, 1953.....	235	235	...	...
Totals	1,903	1,891	10	2

The overall reject rate (0.53 percent) again was termed "very low" by Mr. Harrop. "Four of the seven rejects listed in 1952," he pointed out, "were for sterility in bulk bacitracin intended for parenteral administration. The use of bacitracin in this form is quite limited and accounts for only a small portion of the total product form distribution. The remaining six rejects were concerned with sub-standard potency in ointments, troches and pellets. There have been no rejects for toxicity or other serious defects, which is considered quite remarkable in view of the fact that the toxicity of bacitracin has been a factor of major concern.

Chlortetracycline Rejections

Chlortetracycline rejections by the years were tabulated this way:—

Year	Lots Submitted	Lots Certified	Lots Rejected	Lots Withdrawn
Aug.-Dec., 1949.....	337	337	...	...
Jan.-Dec., 1950.....	1,075	1,066	9	...
Jan.-Dec., 1951.....	1,022	1,020	2	...
Jan.-Dec., 1952.....	852	852	...	...
Jan.-April, 1953.....	494	494	...	...
Totals	3,780	3,769	11	...

In his comments on chlortetracycline rejections, Mr. Harrop called attention to the fact "that six of the nine rejects occurring in 1950 were due to the histamine test on intravenous products. Considering the nature of this test and the fact that the bulk drug from which the product form was made had passed the test, and the variations and interpretations of such a test, the physiological significance of this statistic is questionable. In all probability these lots were suitable for use in oral products and were eventually salvaged as such."

Statistically, the case on chloramphenicol rejections over the years was presented as follows:—

Year	Lots Submitted	Lots Certified	Lots Rejected	Lots Withdrawn
Aug.-Dec., 1949.....	48	48	...	...
Jan.-Dec., 1950.....	169	169	...	...
Jan.-Dec., 1951.....	417	417	...	...
Jan.-Dec., 1952.....	436	436	...	...
Jan.-April, 1953.....	44	44	...	...
Totals	1,114	1,114	...	...

Chloramphenicol Has Perfect Record

Noting that chloramphenicol is the only antibiotic with a perfect record against rejects, Mr. Harrop asked, "What does it require, in the way of demonstrated ability to manufacture, for the administrator to decertify a drug. Here we have a product produced by only one manufacturer; there has never been a rejection for any cause, and yet it is still under certification, although section 507(c) of the food, drug and cosmetic act directs the administrator to decertify any product when certification is no longer necessary for the safe and efficacious use of the drug."

Mr. Harrop asserted that the facts presented seem to "argue strongly for more decertification." While both FDA and industry rely on the same facts, he pointed out that they reach different conclusions. Nevertheless, he contended that the failures of the past "should not place too much of a restraining hand upon our actions in the future," and, therefore, he said, ADMA is going to resume talks with HEW over the decertification question.

Normal Controls Deemed Sufficient

In closing, Mr. Harrop emphasized that nothing in the record of his presentation argues "for the extension of certification as a means of drug control." Quite the contrary, he said, the association feels "that once the earlier phase of antibiotic production and testing was passed that antibiotics fall into exactly the same pattern as all other drugs." He said that the industry is confident that antibiotics "can be controlled adequately under the usual and normal processes set up for all other drugs."

In his report, Dr. Karl Bambach, ADMA's executive vice-president, called attention

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to three specific changes which have taken place in Washington under the Eisenhower administration, which, he said, have created, on the whole, "a more favorable climate where business problems are concerned."

"The Federal Trade Commission, by means of expressions of policy and by means of a reorganiaztion announced about a month ago, has altered its attitude toward business," Dr. Bambach declared. "For many years the commission regarded itself principally as a punitive body and has conducted itself accordingly. This fundamental policy has been constructively criticized by commissioner Lowell B. Mason ever since his appointment in 1945.

"Now, under the able leadership of chairman Edward F. Howrey," he continued, "the new commission is moving away from the former policy, and intends to act as a friendly policeman instead of a crusading prosecutor. The laws administered by the commission will be enforced more fairly, speedily, and economically than before. The commission plans to provide business with some guidance to official views on particular questions, and to that end now requires hearing examiners to write specific findings in every case, including dismissals. When appealed, the commission will also write opinions.

Sharp Departure in Practice

"This is a sharp departure from previous practice, for opinions were rarely furnished before. Businessmen remained in ignorance of the Federal Trade Commission's attitude toward many of the normal operations of industry, and were informed only of the penalties imposed whenever the regulatory lightning struck. The changes in commission policy advocated by commissioners Mason and Carretta, and now put in to force by chairman Howrey, will benefit the public and industry alike.

"Early in 1954, the Agriculture department was reorganized," he reported. "In addition to the organizational change on paper, it is apparent that attitudes and policies of the department have altered. This became evident when new regulations on veterinary biological products were being considered. The first draft of the proposed regulations provided for censorship of advertising of biological products under special license. The old Bureau of Animal Industry had always maintained that it possessed the power to censor advertising, and occasionally exercised it. After protests were made to the new Department of Agriculture officials by representatives of the ADMA executive committee and the ADMA biological section, the censorship of advertising was deleted from the proposed regulations. Other organizations also took part in these negotiations."

USDA's decision to ease up its regulations "illustrates a modification of the former Washington policy of constant expansion of powers of the centralized government," Dr. Bambach contended. He thought it very likely "that Eisenhower appointees in general do not favor what governmental attorneys call 'exploring the frontiers of regulation'."

Naming of FDA Medical Director

The third change cited by the speaker, in his words, "has no particular connection with political affairs." He referred to the recent appointment of Dr. A. H. Holland, jr., as medical director of the Food and Drug Administration. Dr. Holland's plans "to provide mutual industry-government study of common medical problems" in ADMA's opinion "are in line with President Eisenhower's expressed desire to improve relationships between governmnt and business," Dr. Bambach said.

In an effort to emphasize the key role played by Civil Service employees in the workings of the federal government, the ADMA executive vice-president turned to an account of the history of the Civil Service System, pointing out the great changes that have taken place over the years.

It was Dr. Bambach's contention that "non-political merit appointments are no longer characteristic of the federal Civil Service System." For those who looked for a "sudden and dramatic change in government policies after the 1952 elections," the speaker said that these facts must be borne in mind: "that government policies are based on the work of career employees; that permanent Civil Service status means, for all practical purposes, a lifetime position; and that, according to available figures, only about one-half of the permanent Civil Service employees at present were appointed by the non-political merit system."

ADMA History Is Reviewed

The association's retiring president, Donald S. Gilmore of the Upjohn Company, reviewed the history of ADMA from its founding in 1912 to the present day. In his opinion, there have probably been three major turning points in the association's history.

"The first," he said, "was the establishment of a permanent office in Washington with a full time paid secretary. This was done in the year 1921. The growth of our industry during the war years had been great. It was caused partly by the combination of large military demands together with the opening of markets formerly dominated by German drug houses.

"The second turning point," Mr. Gilmore continued, "was our entry into a twenty-year period under the Roosevelt administration in 1932. In that period came the enactment of the present food, drug and cosmetic act in 1938 and the start of federalization of drug control which has been increasing ever since. The third turning point was the general revision of our constitution in the year 1946 at the close of World War II."

Situation After World War II

Tracing the background which led to this last development, Mr. Gilmore recalled, "The manufacture of antibiotics and many other new medicinal agents had increased greatly in the years of World War II. We had been the drug as well as the munitions arsenal of democracy. In the course of this rapid growth of our member firms, more and more specialization had occurred. The increased volume of the important work of our sections was recognized. It seemed desirable to bring the executive committee into closer relationship with section activities and to establish a broader base for the executive functions.

"Under the new plan, after the revision of our constitution, more sections were created and some of the activities were decentralized," he continued. "Annual meetings no longer were to be held in part as a forum for various sections and committee meetings but would in the future be confined to the general business of the association. Certain members of the executive committee were assigned the responsibility for keeping informed on the work of the various sections which meet from time to time during the year.

"In 1952, six years after the revision of the constitution, it would seem that our decisions were wise. Section activities had increased to the point that these functions closely resembled in some respects a huge pharmaceutical scientific society. For example, last year seven sections of the association carried out discussions or presented formal papers on 142 major subjects.

Rise in Section Meetings Attendance

"Some of the major scientific societies of this country do not present any greater number of papers on pharmaceutical subject in a year," he observed. "The increased attendance at section meetings is also good proof that our membership was ready and eager to join in this new opportunity for scientific and technical advance.

"Let me give you just one example of our section growth. The old scientific section was replaced in 1949 by the research and development section. From an attendance of fifty-nine at the original meeting, the roster of this section has risen to over 230.

"The growth of our sections is indicative of the correctness of our approach in 1946. We are providing more forums where our experts can convene and exchange technical and scientific views. This exchange fills a gap that cannot be filled properly by any scientific society. These sections are a mixture of science, technical skill and the commercial and practical application of discoveries and developments.

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ganizations in the pharmaceutical world. The best proof of this is a check of the new drugs that appear from year to year and sources from which they come. Research in the pharmaceutical and medical fields has made great strides since the last war.

Tripling of Research Spending

"Research expenditures have probably tripled since the close of the war in the pharmaceutical industry. I read recently in a trade publication that this industry is spending each year $100,000,000 for research and for clinical investigation. The work of the ADMA goes on and on and will continue to go on and on unceasingly.

"From our ever increasing research facilities there must come more progress. From more and more meetings, where our specialists can exchange scientific and technical ideas, we are bound to build for better health. The American Drug Manufacturers Association will continue to be a leader in coordinating the efforts of those concerned with the development of new drugs.

"We will continue to strive for better health not only for our country but for the peoples of the world. Most important of all, we will continue to furnish the forum for the constant interchange of scientific and technical ideas. In this way, we can be sure that all of our knowledge will be constantly directed at the unsolved problems of disease, Mr. Gilmore concluded.

FDA Plans Are Outlined

The course being followed by the Food and Drug Administration in its plans to set up joint industry-government studies of medical problems was plotted by Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., FDA's medical director. In Dr. Holland's opinion, the following basic truths are applicable to the drug industry:—

"1. The manufacturer's (and the individual's) most precious possession is his good name.

"2. It is not good business to promote a fraud.

"3. Safety of use is a necessity—both legally and morally.

"4. What is really good for the patient is good for the manufacturer—and likewise, what is bad for the patient is bad for the manufacturer.

"5. The manufacturer of medicines for human consumption assumes a degree of responsibility unequaled in other industries.

Actions and Existing Law

"In the division of medicine," the FDA official went on, "many of our actions and decisions of course are determined by existing legislation. We are human, however, and I suspect that we, like you, are subject to conditioned reactions based on individual past experiences. Perhaps this is not all bad. As a matter of fact, I'm firmly convinced it is not. On occasion I have heard some remarks calling attention to so-called inequities and lack of consistency in the manner in which various drugs and drug categories have been considered.

"In some instances the law directs a course of action. Where this is not so specifically the case, then the problem of interpretation and these competitive complaints, if you will, arise. While we in the Food and Drug Administration must be dedicated to impartiality and fairness, I for one do not embrace the doctrine of complete consistency and absolute uniformity. This doctrine carried to its ultimate conclusion is in effect a repudiation of our system of free enterprise.

"Lest I not be clear, I hold no brief for irresponsibility. That must always be controlled with whatever measures are necessary. Contrary to the thoughts of immediate gain, under the guise of the 'if they can do it, why can't we?' philosophy, there really is great danger and perhaps irreparable loss inherent in this kind of situation. Consistency is desirable when it takes due cognizance of safety and when it promotes progress. But consistency must always be reconciled first with facts, next with informed medical thinking, and finally with practical reality."

While declaring the FDA's division of medicine "will always be appreciative of a constructive critic," Dr. Holland said that the agency expects him to be "both knowledgeable and experienced." He pointed out that "few sidewalk superintendents contribute to the building of a solid foundation on which the superstructure must rest. Theirs is a relatively easy life—knowing everything, but without the responsibility for getting it done—and getting it done right."

He stated that FDA's purpose is not "to interfere with the practice of medicine, only with the malpractice of medicine." This is a responsibility imposed on the agency by law, he said, one aimed at protecting the public health by insuring safe and effective medications. "It seems to be a never-ending process," he commented. "The number of misleading and fraudulent drugs and devices foisted on the public and the medical profession is both appalling and a subject for mutual concern.

Where Agency Is Going

"Without undue or irrevocable delineation I believe we can answer the question, 'Where are we going?' It is our intent to provide the kind of reasonable, fair, and objective operation of the division of medicine that will fulfill our responsibilities within the scope of food, drug, and cosmetic legislation—to the commissioner's office, to the drug industry, and the American public. If we can creditably achieve this goal we will earn the respect of our business and professional colleagues."

Turning to a second area of discussion—the new drug branch—the FDA medical director described it as "the very heart of our medical operations." He said that the big question is "when?" "When to make a new-drug application effective, when to deny it," he explained.

"The potential benefits of a new drug to human misery must always be reconciled with its potential harm. We approach this problem with faith in the integrity of the data, with faith in the integrity of the firm submitting the new-drug application. We cannot and will not allow faith to replace good scientific critique. But it is important, I believe, for you to know that we do, and in fact, must, view these matters with an open mind, devoid of personal prejudice and in good, but not blind, faith."

Drug Industry Contributions

"The contributions by the drug industry to health and the practice of medicine," Dr. Holland contended, "are without doubt some of the major achievements and benefits of the civilized world. We all speak of the blessing of good health. But I wonder how many of us really stop to ponder the basic nature of health. Actually it is a somewhat odd concept difficult of definition. It is most readily described in terms of its absences. The presence of good health permits happy active life, but the lack of good health presents varying degrees of personal tragedy.

In the first place health is always personal. Poor health immediately involves one individual but may impinge on the health and happiness of many. Sickness places in jeopardy the entire future both economic and social. One may have to change occupations, deplete family financial reserves, accept many serious limitations in physical activities and social activities. Continuation of life itself is often an unanswered question which rocks the very foundations of an individual's personal security.

Dependency on Doctor

"With this as a background," he said, "I would like to make one cardinal point. For almost all of the other situations and endeavors in life the individual can pretty much act independently and chart his own course. He can try for the job he wants, he can work for the home he wants, he can do his own thinking and arrive at his own conclusions.. However, in the most personal matter of all, where every aspect of his security and activities is affected, he must place himself in someone else's care. He must entrust his very life to the doctor.

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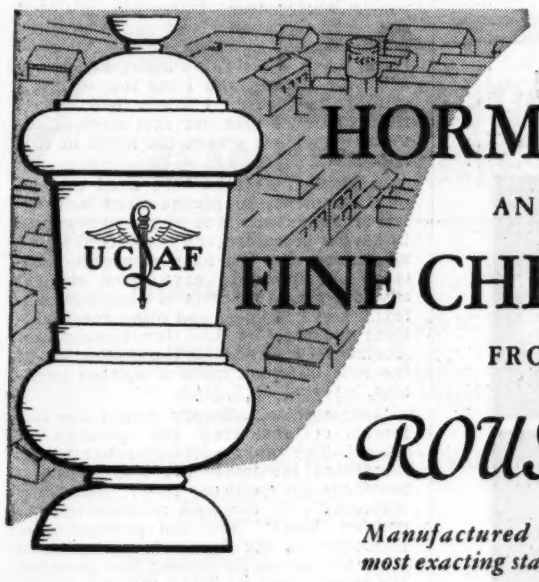
dous psychological impact of illness primarily on the basis of faith in his physician. He has faith in his doctor's judgment—and in his doctor's tools and their ability to restore his health. Not the least important of these are the drugs he employs."

"The submission of new-drug applications should be more than just a compilation of literature statements in an effort to meet legal requirements," Dr. Holland asserted. "There should be some real substance, some supportable facts in addition to opinion. This cannot be the case in the absence of faith and honor. Mistakes on your part, and equally true, mistakes on our part, can and have cost needless lives. We will therefore continue to be cautious, but always constructive.

Industry Cooperation Sought

"I recognize the point of view of some that, 'our company wouldn't jeopardize its reputation or market position by letting a drug go that we weren't certain about.' In fact, I am sure that in most cases this is actually so. However, you have sufficient experience to recognize that on occasion when unforeseen difficulties do arise, prior Food and Drug Administration approval becomes a very comfortable feeling. This is perhaps as it should be and certainly we don't intend to shirk this responsibility. In order to fulfill it properly, however, we must have your help, your cooperation, and at times even your indulgence!

"It is not overstatement in my opinion to say that the progress of medicine and



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patient care is directly proportional to pharmaceutical progress in the development of new and better drugs for the treatment of disease. It is with these convictions that I reiterate my belief that our new-drug responsibilities constitute the very heart of our mutual problems.

Medical Staff Being Increased

"To this end," he reported, "we are increasing our medical staff in the new drug branch. Two physicians, Dr. Ralph G. Smith and Dr. Ernest Q. King, have carried the entire load alone far too long. This, despite an ever-increasing number of applications and rapidly increasing complexity of information. Incidentally, I should say with some emphasis that the review of a new-drug application entails far more than just sitting behind a desk and casually reading it. A full discussion of this must await a future occasion, but I do not want you to think that the work is purely perfunctory or inconsequential. In addition to our doctors we have a group of able chemists in the new drug branch who render invaluable assistance in the review of applications and related matters."

Turning to another matter of mutual concern, he said, "It is known to many of you that the Food and Drug Administration, like many other government agencies, does have a professional personnel procurement problem. In the past it has been considered solely as an agency problem. I should like to present you with the thought that it is a mutual problem since it directly affects the drug industry. I believe this properly should be a mutual problem since I do not agree with the philosophy that we are on opposite sides of the fence. In every instance our goals are the same. Our responsibilities may differ, our problems may differ, and even our opinions may differ, but our aims and objectives must remain identical.

"I believe we can reasonably expect your help and advice in obtaining good medical personnel. Accordingly I made some suggestions at the recent meeting of the medical section of the American Drug Manufactnures Association in San Francisco. I trust that my medical friends will give them serious consideration and that in due course they will be forwarded to your executive committee and some workable arrangement will be forthcoming. There are many drug firms which could profitably use a man who had a two-year internship at the Food and Drug Administration. It is not a matter in my opinion of it can be done, but rather will you help us—and yourselves.

Seeking Informal FDA Views

"Before leaving this topic of new drugs I should like to commend to your consideration a practice adopted by many of your colleagues. That is the practice of securing informal FDA opinion concerning new-drug problems prior to submission. It has seemed apparent to me over the past months that much time, trouble, and needless expense can be avoided on the part of the manufacturer. If we can be helpful to you, that is part of our responsibility and, in fact, our philosophy."

FDA's division of medicine, Dr. Holland emphasized, must be able to ask industry's honest, objective advice. This advice, he added, must be rendered freely, without any personal bias and narrow competitive interests. Explaining, he said, "I do not mean to imply any lack of sympathy for our free enterprise system. On the contrary I am one of its ardent and staunch supporters. I do mean, however, that when we seek medical facts and medical advice we are a priori expressing a degree of confidence which I hope you will accept as complimentary and will in no way allow it to be abused."

"As many of you are aware," he continued, "the division of medicine has recently instituted a policy of soliciting the best advice available from outstanding members of the drug industry where such appears either necessary or prudent. We intend to do this whenever possible prior to the establishment of formal Food and Drug regulations or policy.

"In the past the division of medicine has sought the help and advice of our academic friends, other regulatory bodies, and advisory committees from the various professional societies. We will continue to follow this pratice whenever advantageous or necessary. But we do sorely need the help of industry. We are not deluded into believing that these other groups are in any way more authoritative than our industry colleagues who actually do the developmental work on a day-to-day basis. However, we must be able to call upon them freely for an expression of opinion and the exchange and interchange of medical facts and information. On occasion there may be strong differences of opinion, but there can be no differences in good conscience about facts.

Medical Advisory Panels

"We have therefore undertaken a program of establishing medical advisory panels representing interested qualified segments of industry and recognized experts from the academic fields. All good bread needs a leavening agent, hence our academic friends, and I say this with absolutely no rancor. I firmly believe that the experience with our first medical advisory panel has proven the merit of this approach."

In closing, he said, "We need to lean on the immense knowledge which industry has accumulated. It is to your advantage to have it presented and considered by all all concerned. We have purposely indicated our intent to have these medical advisory panels function in a medical context. Legal business and other considerations must follow the determination of medical facts or at least the elucidation of the best informed medical opinion available.

"Our medical advisory panels are one means of answering the question of 'How?'. The other advisory relationships mentioned previously are also a partial answer to the question, 'How?'. Additional personnel will also help us materially to answer, 'How?'. Now and perhaps most important, is the future development of ways and means to answer this question. We might think we know 'Where' we are going and 'When,' but if we don't know 'How' we will just never realize together 'How vast the unattained.' Ladies and gentlemen, we must, and together we can," Dr. Holland stated.

Importance of Applied Research

Large-scale applied research, mainly by industry, has been the essential factor in the rapid progress the United States has made in new products and devices and scientific discoveries in the past thirty years, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, board chairman of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, told ADMA. Nowhere has that progress and the public benefit from applied research been more evident than in the operations of the drug manufacturers, he added.

"American competitive capitalism has made far better use of research than has any other system," Dr. Wilson declared. He said that he is confident this rapid pace of the past thirty years can be maintained and even moderately accelerated. As to fundamental research in universities, it must be supported by industry, private philanthropists, and in part by government, the Indiana Standard head asserted.

"Support by all three is essential," he stated, "to make certain that no one influence will dominate, and that the necessary freedom will prevail. Basic scientific research must be unfettered."

Danger of Centralized Control

Any attempt at centralized control, he said, will "quench the spark of originality which flourishes only in an atmosphere of freedom." Dr. Wilson pointed out that industrial research is responsible for the new products and devices around which much of US civilization is built. America has long been a nation of inventors, he said, but only in recent years has started to become a nation of scientists.

"Far-seeing business men recognize that progress draws continuingly upon a reservoir of basic knowledge," the Standard board chairman said, "and that this reservoir, so largely supplied in the past from Europe, must now be largely maintained by what is done here in America."

While there are some fields of both basic and applied research where the government is the logical agency, especially those

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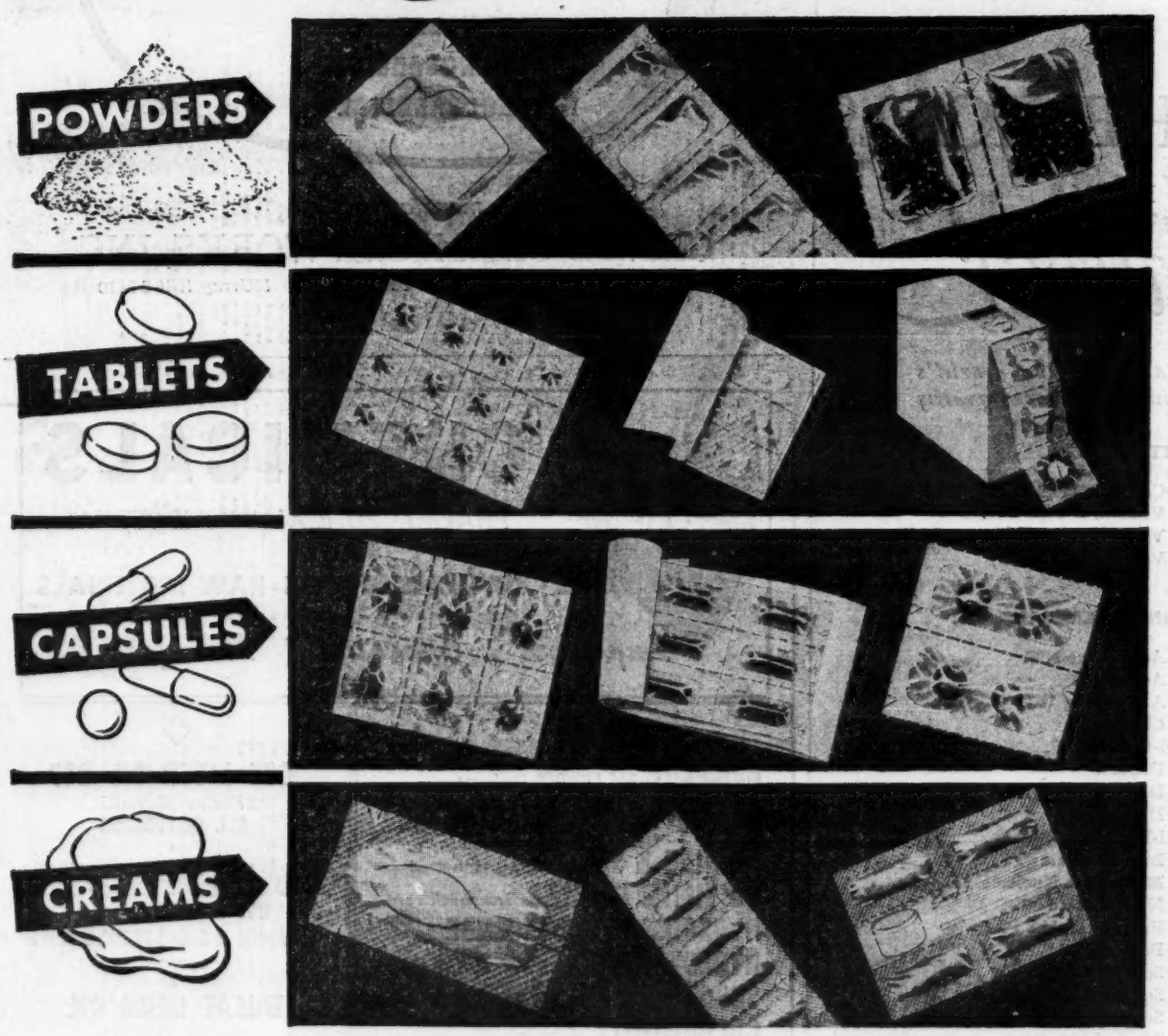

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Dr. Robert E. Wilson

related to national defense, it should not invade fields of applied research, where industry is already doing a good job, Dr. Wilson declared. Government research in such fields is apt to be ineffective, he added, and taxing industry to pay for such competition is unfair.

"A fundamental objection is that government research in most fields of immediate industrial applicability is likely to defeat its own ends by discouraging a much larger volume of research which would otherwise be undertaken by private industry."

Atomic Energy Research

Referring to atomic energy research, Dr. Wilson stated his belief that "it would be unhealthy for the government to have a complete monopoly. Private research on atomic energy should also be going forward in universities and in industry."

Dr. Wilson, who was once a professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, blamed the present shortage of scientists partly on the country's educational system, especially the high schools. There, he said, science is likely to be presented "by a teacher who has spent two or three times as much time learning how to teach as what to teach." Such instructors can seldom fire their students' imaginations, which have already been overstimulated by comic books and lurid science fiction, he asserted.

"So-called progressive education also tends to avoid the hard discipline of mathematics and the sciences, and the

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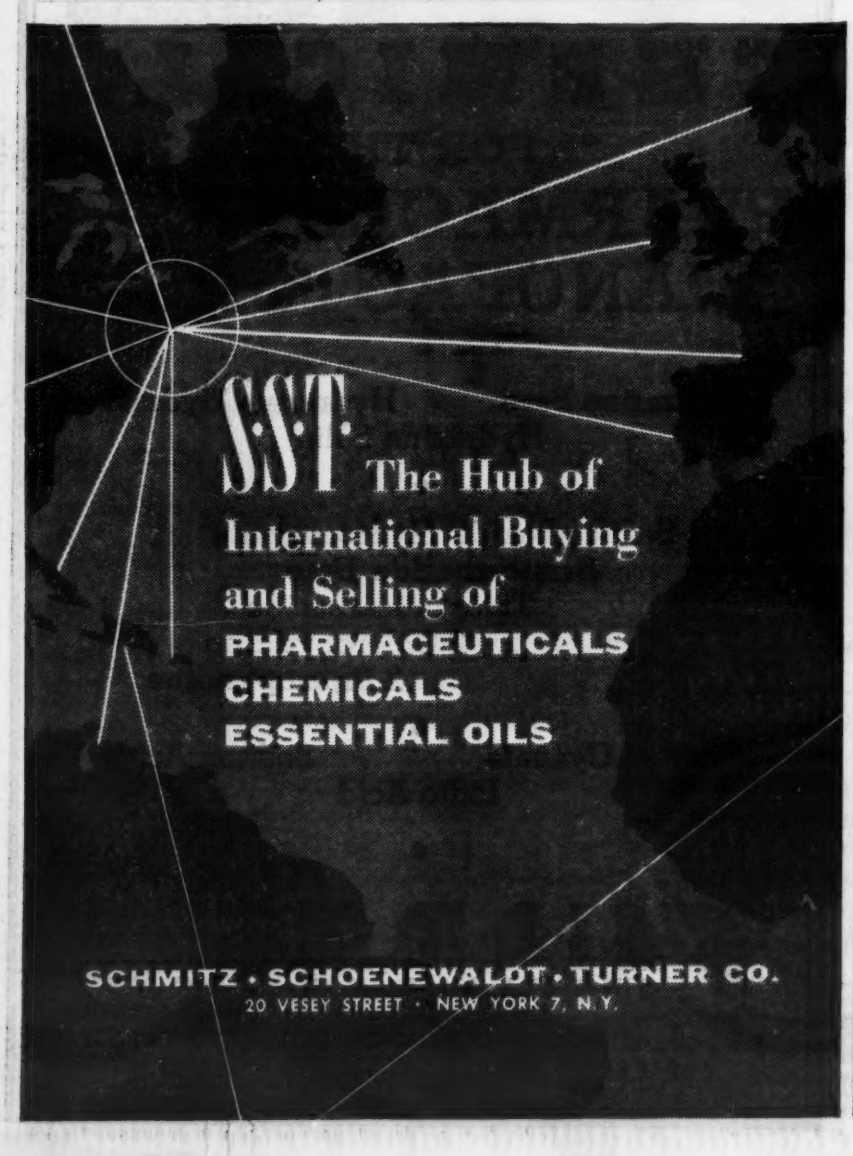

result is that a large proportion of today's high school graduates enter college without either the necessary prerequisites or the vivid interest in science that they should have," he declared.

Dr. Wilson also criticized schools for failing to discover and encourage the superior student by letting him skip grades to be with his intellectual equals. Instead, he said, they freeze him in his age group and dull his interest. There is further waste of potential scientists because many brilliant young men cannot afford the time or money to go beyond high school, according to Dr. Wilson.

Must Discover Promising Students

"While scholarships and fellowships are growing rapidly in number, we have pitifully inadequate means of discovering on a nationwide basis the high school students of really high promise, and making it possible and attractive to them to go through the long grind involved in modern scientific training."

Dr. Wilson urged that business men:—

1. Keep industry in a position to afford the growing costs of research, by educating people as to the function and necessity of profits in promoting research and progress generally.

2. Educate both the public and the government as to the shortsightedness of excessive taxation.

3. Resist government competition in those fields of applied research in which industry is doing a good job.

4. Strive to preserve the full vitality of the patent system.

5. Exert influence toward training more scientists and engineers, and in favor of manpower policies that are sound from both a military and national welfare standpoint and do not waste our most valuable military as well as economic asset—our scientists.

6. Encourage their companies to support fundamental research in the universities, by both grants-in-aid and scholarships.

Discussing the "Opportunities for Improving the Distribution and Financing of Medical Care," George Bugbee, newly-appointed president of the Health Information Foundation, said that he feels HIF's job is to work with the national associations of physicians, hospitals, public health workers, those in the pharmaceutical field and with the public "to identify special needs in the area of distribution and and financing of health care, to explore solutions of these problems and within its resource to promote public acceptance of the right solutions."

Noting the wealth of this country and the fact that great sums are being infully inadequate means of discovery on a clared, "The recent study by the National

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Opinion Research Center sponsored by the foundation shows that the public is investing more than $10,000,000,000 a year exclusive of expenditures by government. The average family with insurance, much of it very limited in benefits, is spending $237 per year for health services, whereas those families without health insurance are expending $156 on the average. If the 42 percent without insurance spent the same average amount for health service as those with insurance, total expenditure would increase by $2,000,000,000 per year. If a large percentage of the population had coverage for major medical expenses, national expenditures might well increase by as much as 50 percent. This is a broad estimate but it is intriguing as one measure of the potential for expansion in health services.

Inadequacy of Current Facilities

"Even assuming, however, that a vast majority of the people were now ready to finance all the health care they might in such circumstances demand, existing facilities could not meet the additional load. Hence the foundation's concern with two aspects of the distribution of health services, namely, availability and financing. In other words, is there a doctor and a hospital within reach of everyone? And can people pay for the care which they need?"

Turning to what he termed "the other major aspect of distribution"—the ability of the individual to meet the cost of health service—Mr. Bugbee reported, "The study of the National Opinion Research Center for the foundation showed that about 90,000,000 or 58 percent of the people now have some type of voluntary health insurance. This is such a dramatic accomplishment that its value could be overestimated. But it is not an exaggeration to say that the prepayment principle has begun to do for the financing of health services what installment selling has done for industry. From the insured person's point of view, voluntary health insurance has provided a degree of protection against the high cost of illness; from the point of view of those providing care, health insurance has spurred the broadening of facilities and the availability of personnel. Indeed, it has given new impetus to more careful planning for financing care."

Extension of Health Insurance

"Extension of coverage to provide voluntary health insurance, not to 58 percent of the population but to more nearly 100 percent, is likewise an issue which will require much concentration," the HIF president went on. The commission on the financing of hospital care, which was in part financed by HIF, spent long hours on this problem, as have many other

—*Continued on page 67*

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The market in drugs was fairly active last week. It was noted that the general trend in animal by-products has been downward with the bile acids perhaps the most noteworthy items to be reduced. Consumption of bile acids in the past two years has declined as new raw material sources for cortisone manufacture became commercially feasible. As a result, prices on these acids have been reduced in proportion to the decline in their use in the production of cortisone and other related compounds.

Cholic acid was 25 cents per pound lower than previously quoted while dehydrocholic acid, injection grade, was down 50 cents and the oral grade, $1.50. Desoxycholic acid was steady at previously listed quotations. It was further understood that quoted prices were being shaded readily to meet competitive situations. Other animal by-products to be reduced included stomach substance, not USP, which was down 5 cents. Trypsin was currently offered at a 1 to 75 ratio, it was noted.

In the commodity market, agar prices continued on a firm level. The crop just past was estimated to be off 40 percent from the preceding year and the overall outlook, according to reliable sources, was for an increasing shortage of agar during the balance of this year. Although some non-Japanese material has been reportedly making an appearance in the local market, there was doubt expressed that the quality of such material was high enough to meet USP standards. Accordingly, the price outlook on agar was for continued firmness with the likelihood of advances later in the year when consumers move to replacement buying.

Natural camphor continued in tight supply, on spot. Prices were very firm and expected to hold steady in view of the comparative lack of offerings from origin. Heavy sales to Indian buyers in addition to other countries have left little material available for sale to dealers in this country, it was said. The market in Brazilian menthol continues firm with prices holding at steady levels. The upward trend in spot prices was thought to be approaching a leveling off point but this, of course, was contingent upon the extent of consumer demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acid, cholic, 25c. per lb.
Dehydrocholic, injection grade, 50c. per lb.
oral, $1.50 per lb.
Stomach substance, not USP, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 3, 1953
68.78	68.83	70.99	73.25

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Acetanilide—The market for USP acetanilide continues small, with consumption largely confined to a few large consumers, principally the manufacturers of analgesic preparations. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue ample to meet future consumer needs. Prices were steady and unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of acetanilide, USP, and technical, combined, totaled 447,049 pounds in April, 1954, compared to 340,200 pounds produced during March.

Acetylsalicylic Acid — Demand for aspirin was reported to be at routine levels for this time of year. Consumption of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) customarily declines during the warm weather months, producers said. Supplies were ample for inquiry and producers expected to be able to meet consumer needs in the future. Prices were unchanged. There was an abortive attempt made about this time last year to raise prices in order to reflect higher manufacturing costs but nothing ever came of it. With business, on the whole, less than last year it appeared that prices would continue to hold unchanged, it was said.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of acetylsalicylic acid totaled 1,337,180 pounds in April compared to 1,192,470 pounds in March this year.

Agar—Demand for agar was reported to have eased following the flurry of buying some weeks ago. The decline in spot prices here has been halted and prices were reported firm at $3.50 per pound for the Kobe No. 1 strip and $4 for the powdered, 30 mesh material. Although European material has been making an appearance in the market in recent weeks, trade opinion was that the quality of this material did not come up to that of Kobe No. 1. If agar of such quality had been available before, it was reasoned that it would have been offered in this market when prices hit their peak levels some time back. The overall outlook for the agar market was for a continued firmness in prices, with advances very likely as soon as demand begins to make itself felt, as inevitably it must, it was said.

The Japanese crop this year has been estimated at being some 40 percent under last year so that stocks were expected to prove insufficient to meet world demand. The calling in of loans made by the government in Japan to agar producers considerably ahead of the due dates was responsible for the temporary decline in spot prices, it was said. In order to meet their notes, producers who had been holding back material as the market price continued to advance were forced to hurriedly unload their inventories, a move which necessitated the lowering of prices in order to stimulate buying.

Bile Acids—The market continued in a depressed state with producers reportedly shading prices to meet competition. The swing from the bile acids to other raw materials in the manufacture of cortisone and related biologicals has been mainly responsible for the slump in the demand for cholic and other bile acids, it was said.

Cholic acid was currently quoted at $6 per pound in 100 pound lots. Supplies were more than adequate to meet a reduced demand, it was said. Desoxycholic and dehydrocholic acid were in a similar situation. The decline in usage has driven the market downward with the latest price heard at $14.75 for the injection grade dehydrocholic acid and $10.25 per pound for the oral grade. Desoxycholic acid was steady at $15 per pound. It was considered doubtful that demand for these acids would ever again approximate the volume it had prior to the commercial production of cortisone from Mexican yams and other non-biological sources.

Camphor—The market in natural camphor continued very firm with powder quoted at 60c. per pound, and tablets at a minimum of 75c. Trade sources expected the spot market to continue firm in light of the few offerings for shipment made from abroad.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid continues to boom. In addition to the usual seasonal impetus given consumption, the development of relatively new uses for citric acid has resulted in an overall step-up in demand. The use of citric acid in the manufacture of soft drinks was expected to at least be on a par with last year, if not greater. Citric acid has proved to be the most popular organic acidulant, according to trade sources, for this use.

The use of citric acid in combination with ascorbic acid in the frozen food industry was reported to be approaching its seasonal high with the peak in processing operations soon to be reached as crops are harvested. In this application citric acid acts as a preserving agent, it was said.

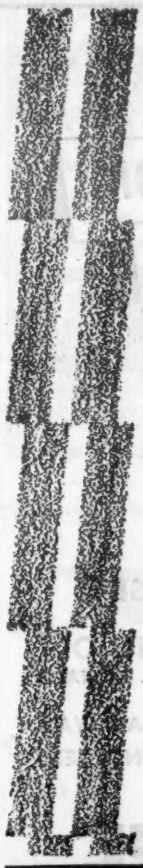
Other substantial uses for citric acid were the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, gelatin desserts, jams, jellies and candy. The consumption of citric in the manufacture of effervescent drug compounds was reportedly a major use for the acid, a use which has had less seasonal fluctuations than that in soft drink manufacture.

Supplies of citric acid were running generally adequate to demand although there were some delays in shipment due to the crush of orders, it was said.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses continued unchanged at most points during the week ending June 29, 1954. The blackstrap price at Memphis was slightly stronger at 14.6c. per gallon while the Cincinnati price was down 43c. per ton from $29.07 to $28.64. The New Orleans cane blackstrap price was 10c. to 10¼c. (mostly 10¼c.) per gallon with very little movement in that area. Demand was off slightly from last week at most terminals. East coast and Gulf demand was slow to moderate as West coast continued moderate. Citrus molasses demand at Leesburg was slow with supplies limited. Market conditions were unchanged at other citrus molasses distribution points.

Production of Cuban blackstrap amount-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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ed to 236,500,000 gallons as of June 15, 1954, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. This compares with 278,200,000 gallons produced as of same date a year ago. Yield of blackstrap per short ton raw sugar as of June 15, 1954, was 43.8 gallons. This is 4.9 gallons less than the 48.7-gallon yield by June 15, 1953. The Institute reported all mills had completed grinding operations by June 15, 1954, except Tanamo.

Procaine Hydrochloride — Demand for this material was at steady levels although somewhat seasonally lower due to lessened demand by penicillin producers. Consumption of this compound was reported to be substantially dependent upon the demand for penicillin, in the manufacture of which it is an important ingredient.

The current schedule on procaine hydrochloride was as follows:—1,000 pound lots, $2.90; 100 pound lots, $3.60.

Stomach Substance—Demand for this material was at routine levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were steady at $2.90 per pound.

Trypsin—Demand for trypsin was reported to be at fair levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Currently, the 1 to 75 ratio material was quoted at $3.95 per pound.

Botanicals

The cessation of the civil war in Guatemala last week was greeted with a sigh of relief in certain trade quarters. Although of short duration, it was not unexpected that the effects of that civil strife would be reflected for some time in the market situation of various botanical items which are grown in that country and possibly, related areas.

Balsam peru was noted to have exhibited considerable firmness in price although, on the whole, quotations did not rise over the past week. It was possible that this week might see some advance in this item, nevertheless, it was said. Supplies have been tightening up for some time and this latest disturbance was not expected to have any salutary effects. Ipecac root, as previously reported, was advanced in the preceding week, reflecting both the somewhat permanent shortage of this root and the effect of the brief war on a tight market. Other items noted to be in scarce supply were soap bark, and sarsaparilla root. Crops have been short in both cases. Orris root, another scarce item, continued very firm, pricewise. The earliest delivery here of the new crop was not expected until October, it was said.

Balsam Peru—The spot market continued every firm last week with prices ranging from $1.40 to $1.70 per pound. The war in Guatemala had the effect of stepping up demand somewhat and the supply situation was expected to continue on the tight side, for some time, it was said.

Cocillana Bark—The market in Cocillana bark continued, more or less nominal at 65c., spot. Collections have been very slow to come in, to date, according to importers and there has been some failure to deliver contract goods on time, it was said. Consumers could run into trouble taking care of their needs later in the Summer when buying is initiated for Fall and Winter drug requirements, it was said.

Ergot—The market in ergot continued dull last week. Demand, according to trade sources, has been very routine with prices continuing at the lowest quotations in 5 years. Should demand pick up, however, there was a feeling that there might be sharp upward fluctuations, it was said.

Peppermint Leaves — Imported leaves were in short supply, according to botanical dealers. Some difficulty may be experienced in meeting consumer needs, it was said. Prices were firm with spot quotations at $1.25 per pound.

Rauwolfia Serpentina—The outlook for buyers of this root was for a continued scarcity for some time to come, according to informed sources in the trade. Rauwolfia serpentina is an ancient drug found in India, where it has been used for centuries as a remedy in the treatment of a variety of disorders such as insanity, epilepsy, insomnia, hysteria and snakebite.

It is currently in very strong demand by pharmaceutical manufacturers both here and in Europe, who use the root or its alkaloids in the manufacture of various drugs used to treat mental diseases and hypertension. Concerning exportation of

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the root, the Indian government has set up a licensing system covering this matter. Under the current setup, shippers in India must have their consignments afloat before the expiration date of their licenses. Since many of the licenses were not given out until the middle of June with expiration dates of July 15 or thereabout, it was considered doubtful whether buyers would receive anything like quantities that have been contracted. The present policy was said to be discouraging to shippers at origin who do not have sufficient time to arrange for collection and drying of the root and getting it afloat before the expiration period. Furthermore, percentage quotas have been set up by the Indian government in order to curtail the amount of Rauwolfiia shipped out of the country. The current market price, in New York, based upon expected higher replacement costs was about $2.50 per pound for powdered, whole root.

Sarsaparilla Root—The market continued very nominal as spot stocks remained almost non-existent. Prices were nominally quoted at 45c. for Honduran root and 35c. for Mexican. The Guatemalan war just ended last week was expected to have some deterring effect upon the collection of the root in neighboring Honduras, it was said. Prospects were for a continued lack of supplies of this item in weeks to come, at any rate. The devaluation of the Mexican peso was expected, by some trade observers, to possibly result in lower prices asked on Mexican botanicals. To date, however, there has been little apparent price fluctuation due to the currency change, it was said.

Soap Bark—The market, on spot, has firmed substantially as it became apparent that the new crop would be short. Whole bark was up 12c. over previous levels, being quoted at 40c. while crushed bark was 18c. higher and powdered bark, 17c. higher. The current quotations of crushed soap bark ranged about 50c. with powdered bark at 52c.

Oil Trade Offers New Tack

—Continued from page 5

port trade. Currently the higher tax would apply only to imports from the Middle and Far East.

Would Allow 800,000 Barrels

From an overall standpoint, Mr. Brown stated, the practical effect of this policy would be to permit approximately 800,000 barrels daily of crude oil and refined products to be imported currently into the United States at the present low import tax of 10½ cents a barrel, as compared with actual 1954 imports averaging between 1,000,000 and 1,100,000 barrels daily.

Justification for the new policy, he added, may be summarized as follows:—(1) It encourages trade on a reciprocal basis with all countries; (2) it promotes Western Hemisphere solidarity by imposing no new restrictions on current imports of oil produced in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico or Canada; (3) it places a restriction on current imports from Eastern Hemisphere sources; (4) it discourages excessive imports which supplant domestic production and which restrict necessary development of domestic petroleum resources; (5) it contributes to national and hemisphere security by encouraging oil imports in order of their physical and strategic accessibility to the United States—namely, Canada to the greatest extent, Mexico second, South America third, and the Middle East and Far East to the least extent.

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52 dms, Unanue & Sons, Marseilles
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77 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
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100 dms, Algiers
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ORANGE OIL—21 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Tel-Aviv
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1,000 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Cochin
800 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Buenos Aires
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
9 cs, Roubechez Inc, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—196,625 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,796 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,310 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—209 bgs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Naples
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—50 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
1,975 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—135 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
HUSKS—602 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
181 bgs, Parke Davis Co, Bombay
355 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
HUSKS—240 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
495 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
125 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYROGALLIC ACID—5 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,059 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—86 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorrmashahr
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RED IRON OXIDE—870 bgs, C B Chrystal, Malaga
441 bgs, C K Williams, Malaga
RHUBARB ROOT—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Alexandria
ROSEWOOD OIL—16 dms, Givaudan Corp, Belem-Para
RUTIN—17 cs, Sydney
RYANIA WOOD—7,988 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SAGE LEEAVES—388 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—534 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD CHIPS—40 bdls, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, H S Khorana, Bangkok
250 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—667 bgs, American Halvah Products, San Juan
1,976 bgs, American Halvah Products, Corinto
658 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
132 bgs, Wrigley Import Co, Corinto
HULLED—250 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Piraeus
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
SHARKLIVER OIL — 12 dms, Leon Associates, Havana
SHELLAC—32 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, London
SODIUM ALGINATE—20 ctns, T M Duche & Sons, Drammen
AZIDE—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
p-AMINOSALICYLATE — 20 dms, Gyma Lab, Bremerhaven
BICARBONATE—801 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—215 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
135 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
880 dms, Rotterdam
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—167 bbls, G A Abood Co, Antwerp
11 ctns, G A Abood Co, Antwerp
SILICOFLUORIDE—550 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SULFADIAZINE—5 cs, Rayon Chemical Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,450 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
3,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
7 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TANKAGE—6,297 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
549 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
2,041 bgs, Buenos Aires
TARTAR—486 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
TARTARIC ACID—200 cks, Wirth Products Inc, Rotterdam
140 bbls, Nvios Trading Co, Rotterdam
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cbys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE — 11 cs, Wallach-Gracer Export Co, Kobe
THYME LEAVES—75 bls, Louis Furth, Marseilles
72 bls, M Kramer & Co, Marseilles
OIL—3 dms, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—250 cs, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—259 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
148 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr
20 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
148 bgs, Khorramshahr
4 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—25 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—1,000 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Gernac Grain Co, Buenos Aires
TUNU GUM—120 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC—80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
29 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
177 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Bombay
113 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—15 bbls, Pennson International Corp, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—15 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
68 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
12 cs, Interchange Trading Co, Semarang
11 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseilles
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port au Prince
WOOL GREASE—109 dms, W L Montgomery & Co, Fremantle
118 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Fremantle
82 dms, First National Boston, Melbourne
20 dms, Antwerp
25 dms, Genoa
ZINC CHLORIDE—12 dms, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp

Baltimore

CASSIA—82 bls, M J Golombeck, Amsterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples

Boston

COTTON LINTERS—74 bls, Won Lancet Co, Callao

Los Angeles

AGAR—20 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
COPRA—300 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
200 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Ozamis
CAKE—3,920 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
11,980 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Frank P Dow Co, Yokohama
HERRINGMEAL—4,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Heroya
3,939 bgs, H V Nootbaar, Heroya
4,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Oslo
LIVER OIL—50 dms, Frank P Dow Co, Otaru
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, H P Rossiger & Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER—25 bgs, Murwall Inc, Singapore
96 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Djakarta
SESAME SEED—600 bgs, Pacific National Bank of San Francisco, Corinto
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Corinto
15 cs, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama
UREA—10,980 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
WHITEFISH MEAL—2,183 bgs, William H Floyd & Co, Yokohama

Norfolk

LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Genoa
VALONIA BEARDS—692 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—864 bgs, Phila National Bank, Durban
BONEMEAL—14,476 bgs, Baugh & Sons, Rosario
3,913 bgs, Ralli Bros, Karachi
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—145 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
136 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Bombay
CODLIVER OIL—31 dms, Lisbon
CRESOL—100 dms, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
FLUORSPAR—4,478 tons, Cagliari
3,553 tons, Genoa
FUEL OIL—104,373 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GYPSUM—7,076 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1,500,501 gals, Publicker Co, Antilla
540,765 gals, Publicker Co, Pasteiillo
1,943,911 gals, Publicker Co, Vita
971,871 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Trugman Nash, Bremen
2,000 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—196,738 bbls, The Texas Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
244,961 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
132,355 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
496,632 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
107,103 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
351,375 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
204,614 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
118,676 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
120,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
508,717 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
232,722 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
308,636 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,076 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—31 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
WATTLE EXTRACT—674 bgs, Bank of N Y, Durban

San Francisco

AGAR—66 bls, Frank P Dow Co, Yokohama
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—134 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CHLORIDE—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BLEACHING POWDER—100 cont, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BONEMEAL—196 tons, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,195 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—59 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
50 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CASSIA—597 pkgs, Rotterdam
COPPERAS—1,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Rotterdam
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, H B Fuller, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
23 bgs, Adhesive Products, Rotterdam
224 bgs, Suence Sales Co, London
MEATMEAL—1,020 bgs, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHALENE — 100 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Manufacturing Corp, Rotterdam
OREGANO—60 bgs, Callao
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
750 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—200 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg
1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—594 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CYANIDE—267 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
300 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
NITRATE—1,206 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
2,064 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SUNFLOWERSEED MEAL—4,773 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
8,896 bgs, Buenos Aires
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
WOOL GREASE—75 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

Monsanto Appoints Palmer To Run New Research Unit

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has established a research group to conduct customer service application studies with polyester resins, as well as an exploratory program to develop improved and new processes and products. The new group, established by the company's organic chemicals division, will be directed by John F. Palmer, jr., and will be responsible for work formerly conducted as part of the division's plasticizers investigation laboratories.

Mr. Palmer joined Monsanto in 1941, and since 1947 has been group leader in charge of research on lubricating oil additives. For the past several months he has been on a special assignment with the joint Monsanto-National Research Corporation titanium project.

Chemical Investment Opportunities Listed

—Continued from page 3

tries and the countries in which the FOA missions found the most pressing need for expansions. The listing does not mean that the investment opportunities are good in each instance, but does denote that the FOA has information on the "investment climate" relative to the particular country and particular industry which it will discuss with prospective investors.

Opportunities Listed

Chemicals
- Austria: Chemical industry.
- Belgium: Organic chemical products, including organic dyes. Chemicals for use in the textile and leather industries.
- Chile: On basis of wood by-products, the growing petroleum production, by-products of steel mill, and many natural mineral salts, an extensive chemical products industry could be developed. Sulfur is also available in quantity although there are some technological problems to be resolved before it can be utilized efficiently.
- Columbia: Chemicals.
- France: Chemicals, with particular emphasis on petrochemicals. While considerable progress has been made by leading French chemical concerns to modernize the industry, they feel that much more must be done to keep abreast of developments in other countries. These concerns indicate that they are in great need of long-term loans.
- Israel: Chemicals.
- Jordan: Potash recovery.
- Pakistan: Heavy chemicals and dyestuff.
- Turkey: Chemical products (other than sulfuric acid, which is a government operated enterprise) including dry ice.
- Spain: Chemicals.

Acids
- Argentina: Acids and alkalis (five companies now producing). Sodium carbonate (several producers). Caustic soda (five companies now producing). Carbon black (no production).
- Colombia: Acids.
- Pakistan: Manufacture of caustic soda by sodium carbonate process (PIDC started one factory but has no monopoly).

Detergents
- Belgium: Detergents.

Dyes
- Argentina: Organic dyes and inorganic dyes, especially titanium dioxide and anti-knock chemicals.

Electrochemicals
- Argentina: Electrochemical products, especially silicon carbide (negligible production). Sodium cyanide (negligible production). Calcium cyanamide (negligible production. Graphite and electrodes (no production). Algaes and derivatives (no production). Insecticides and herbicides (four companies now producing). Solvents (five large and many small companies now producing). Refractory material (some present production). X-ray and photographic film (no production). Optical glass (no production).
- Norway: Electrochemical industries. Calcium carbide. Synthetic chemical products based on acetylene.

Explosives
- Belgium: Explosives.

Fertilizer
- Burma: Fertilizers and chemicals.
- Colombia: Fertilizer.
- Dominican Republic: Fertilizer mixing plants.
- Egypt: Fertilizers.
- El Salvador: Fertilizer.
- Honduras: Fertilizer production.
- Indonesia: Fertilizer listed as field of industry to help industrial strength of country; manufacture of fertilizer is foreseen as part of Asahan Power Development Project which is not yet started, but will be government-financed.
- Iran: Fertilizer manufacturing (natural gas plentiful). Nitrogen fertilizers.
- Peru: Fertilizers.
- Saudi Arabia: Fertilizer.
- Thailand: Chemical and fertilizer industry. None existing at present. Some small plants, government owned, produce oxygen, hydrogen, and acetylene gas from imported carbide.
- Turkey: Nitrogenous fertilizers.

Insecticides
- Dominican Republic: Insecticide and fungicide mixing plants.
- El Salvador: Insecticides.
- Turkey: Agricultural chemicals (insecticides, fungicides).

Paints
- Belgium: Paints and pigments.
- Taiwan: Paint.

Pharmaceuticals
- Argentina: Pharmaceutical industry, especially antibiotics, sulfa drugs.
- Belgium: Pharmaceuticals, including preparations for the control of plant diseases.
- Guatemala: Pharmaceutical specialists.
- Israel: Pharmaceuticals.

—Continued on page 64

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DCAT of St. Louis Elects Officers for Coming Year

H. A. Eckhart of Miles Laboratories, Inc., has been elected president of the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St. Louis, Mo. O. J. Cloughley of St. Louis Wholesale Drug Company has become the new chairman of the board and Fred J. Lence has been chosen secretary and treasurer. Elected as first and second vice-presidents, respectively, were James J. Antle of Lambert Pharmaceutical Company and Louis J. Kirchhoff of J. B. Williams Company.

Elected to serve on the board of directors were:—Edward H. Baltzer of Meyer Bros. Drug Company; John H. Klamer of American Coating Mills, and Lee F. Donley of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.

McKesson Advances Morson Within Operations Section

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of John M. Morson as assistant to H. C. Nolen, executive vice-president in charge of drug merchandising, and the resignation of J. J. Weber, vice-president and drug sales manager. Mr. Morson will take over many of Mr. Weber's duties and others will be reassigned to members of the New York drug merchandising staff. Mr. Morson has been with McKesson since 1946. Before joining the operations department in New York, he was district operations manager for the southeast region.

Chemical Investment

—*Continued from page 63*

Pakistan: Pharmaceuticals. Manufacture of antibiotics (probably a government monopoly).
Portugal: Pharmaceuticals.
Spain: Pharmaceuticals.
Turkey: Pharmaceuticals.
Vietnam: Pharmaceuticals.

Photographic Film
Portugal: Photographic film.

Plastics
Argentina: Raw material for plastics, especially urea, phenol, acetic anhydride (no production). Plastics in general, preferably, cellulose acetate, acrylic plastics, vinyl plastics, polystyrene.
Belgium: Plastics.
Colombia: Plastics.
Denmark: Plastics, including wall tiles.
Guatemala: Plastics.
El Salvador: Manufacturing plastics.
Iran: Development of plastic manufacturing industry from by-products of petroleum refineries.
Italy: Plastics.
Lebanon: Plastics.
Norway: Plastics.
Spain: Plastics.

Soaps
Pakistan: Development of soaps or other products using cottonseed oil.
Portugal: Soaps.

Solvents
El Salvador: Solvents.

Fats and Oils
Colombia: Processed foods, including edible fats and oils.
Ecuador: Utilization of vegetable oils and fats.
French Overseas Territories: Mills for refining of palmoil — coast of French West Africa, Cameroons and Gaboon, Middle Congo, Ubangi (French Equatorial Africa).
Haiti: Process such agricultural products as vegetable oils.
Lebanon: Seed oil and fats.
Liberia: Palm oil and byproducts.
Nicaragua: Vegetable oil industry.
Panama: Processing of vegetable oils for soaps and shortenings.
Portugal Overseas Territories: Oil seeds and nuts.
Turkey: Oil processing—cotton, olive.

Spices
Nepal: Agriculture products processing—spices.

CSC Field Sales Manager

James A. Farley has been named field sales manager of the industrial chemicals sales department, a unit of the petrochemicals division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. In this post, a new one with the company, Mr. Farley will be responsible for the administration of district offices throughout the United States. Mr. Farley has been with Commercial Solvents since 1935, most recently as district manager of the Boston office, a post he held since 1947.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The market situation in domestically produced, essential oils on the whole, was favorable to the buyer. Supplies were plentiful with some tendency toward price weakness in some seasonal items, demand for which has been below normal as a result of the relatively cool weather, to date. The mint oils were easy while some weakness has been noted in the citrus oils. Supplies of lemon, orange and lime oil have been more than ample to meet consumer requirements.

Of the imported oils, there continued to be considerable concern for the adequateness of supply of several items. Most prominent were citronella and the camphoraceous oils. Seasonal demand for the former was expected to reach peak levels in the near future and supplies remain short of consumer needs. Ceylon citronella oil advanced 3 cents, on spot, while Java oil was up 5 cents. It appeared very likely that spot prices would continue to advance in the near future. Existing quotations were said to be fast approaching a nominal basis. The camphoraceous oils remained in very tight supply, with no early improvement expected. Ocotea cymbarum oil was virtually nominal, it was said.

Cedarwood oil advanced 10 cents, on spot, last week. Demand for this item has been heavy and supplies unable to fully meet requirements, in some cases. Cedarwood oil was offered for shipment from Kenya, but the persistence of Mau Mau terrorism in that area was expected to curtail production there, it was said. Spike lavender oil was expected to reflect higher shipment costs possibly by this week. The 1953 crop was reported to have been completely sold out following a heavy run of buying both from this country and Europe. Another item which shows every sign of firming was clove leaf oil. Production of this important item, the raw material in the manufacture of eugenol and other aromatics, was reported to be roughly 10 to 15 percent of normal in Madagascar. The use of labor there for clove spice collection as well as for coffee harvesting has resulted in a greatly decreased collection of clove leaves it was said. Trade sources expect spot prices to advance very shortly in line with higher replacement costs.

The seeds and spices market was very dull this past week. The sole advance was caraway seed, up ¼ cent per pound while declines included Dalmatian sage, off 1 cent, and Batavia cassias, which were reduced ½ cent on cuttings, and 1 cent, on long and shortstick, cracked qualities.

Essential Oils

Cedarwood—The price on cedarwood oil jumped 10c. per pound for spot sale last week. The market has been growing increasingly stronger with the passage of time and the advance signified the fact that all the lower priced material heretofore available had been sold. The current range was from 85c. to $1.10 per pound.

North African cedarwood oil has been mostly sold out, according to trade sources and Kenya oil is being offered for shipment at 70c. cost and freight. The trouble with Mau Mau terrorism persists in that colony and it was doubtful whether production would be anywhere near normal.

Citronella—The situation continued unchanged from the preceding week. Demand continued at a seasonally high level while supplies lagged behind. The outlook for the immediate future was for continued high prices with strong possibility of the market advancing further.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 10c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 3c. per lb.
Java, 5c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Mexican, cuts, 25c. per lb.
whole, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
longstick, cracked, 1c. per lb.
shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 3, 1953
137.64	137.64	137.61	153.30

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

The uneasy military and political situation in the Far East was expected to have a strengthening effect upon the world market, it was said, in view of the shortness in supplies. Ceylon citronella oil was up 3c., on spot, being quoted at 90c. to $1.15 per pound. Java oil was priced at $1.00 to $1.15, an advance of 5c., while Formosan citronella oil was steady at $1.00 to $1.25.

Clove Leaf—There has been almost a complete withdrawal of offerings from origin, according to informed trade sources. The crop this year has been reported as low as 10 to 15 percent of normal and it appeared almost certain that the spot market would begin to reflect higher replacement costs in the very near future. The bumper clove spice crop in Madagascar this year resulted in the collection period extending over into the time when the bulk of clove leaf gathering is normally done, with the result that available labor, instead of collecting clove leaves, was engaged in the harvesting of the clove buds. Furthermore, an additional drain upon the available labor for collection during the peak season, from March to May, was the harvest of coffee beans. With coffee prices at their highest point in several years, producing areas all over the world were generally putting all available labor into the growing and harvesting of this profitable commodity, it was pointed out. Madagascar has been no exception, it was noted.

Spot prices on unrectified clove leaf oil currently ranged from $1.48 to $1.50 per pound. It was said, however, that higher prices might prevail in the very near future.

Lemon—There was little change last week. Supplies continued adequate to meet consumer needs and demand remained below this time last year, some sources averred. The general lack of hot weather, to date, has been primarily responsible for the slow inquiry, it was said.

Neroli—The orange flower crop was reported to have suffered somewhat from a late frost in April but, contrary to some rumors, the damage was not as severe as reported by some sources, it was said. Although the orange blossom crop was estimated at about 70 to 75 percent of last year's, the price paid by distillers was only 10 francs per kilo higher than that in 1953.

Spot Neroli prices here currently ranged from $125 to $200 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Prices were almost nominal for this oil, according to some trade observers. Although there was some stock in dealers' hands, shipments from origin have been slight. Prices ranged from 90c. to $1.30, with very little of the low priced material to be had.

Rose—Gathering of the rose crop began early in May in Grasse. Prices paid to the growers were reported to be about 10 percent higher than last year. The size of the crop was estimated at about 500 tons compared to 710 tons in 1953. Frost damage in April was responsible to a considerable degree for the smaller crop, it was reported.

Spike Lavender—It was reported that virtually all the 1953 crop of spike lavender oil had been sold following heavy purchases from origin by both Europe and this country. Some dealers reports that they had started to boost spot quotations to reflect higher replacement costs. September shipment prices have advanced to $1.40-$1.45 per pound while spot prices ranged from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Caraway Seed—The market firmed somewhat in the past week, advancing ¼c. per pound, on spot. The overall outlook for caraway seed this year was said to be for world demand to slightly exceed supply. The crop carryover from last year was be-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 25

New York

Black pepper (3 lots), 92 bags: moldy and insect bored berries.
Cassia (15 lots): 1,222 bags: filthy.
Cloves (5 lots), 208 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed: 180 bags: filthy.
Gum karaya, 61 bags: filthy.
Mace (3 lots), 60 cases: insects.
Mustard seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs (5 lots), 182 bags: moldy and wormy.
Sesame seed, 550 bags: filthy.

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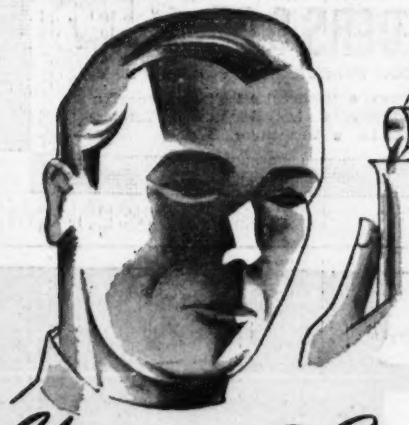

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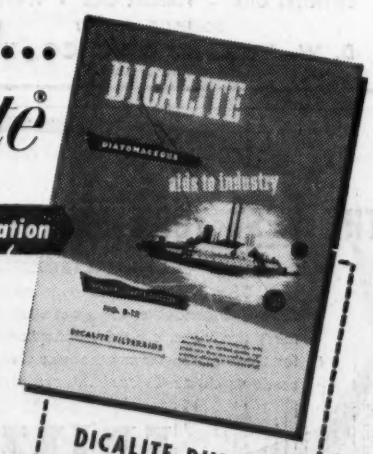

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low average but consumers here continue to buy on a hand to mouth basis, for the most part. Prices currently ranged from 15¾c. to 16c.

Cassia—Spot prices on cassias declined last week, reversing the upward trend evident over past weeks. Although the Far East situation is still serious, the apparent success of truce talks with a view toward ending the fighting in Indo-China, has imbued consumers with more optimism toward the supply situation than has prevailed. Another and possibly more important factor in the easing of prices here, has been the general indifference evinced by consumers toward buying ahead of immediate needs. Summer is usually a slack season for spices and the poor business tone affecting many segments of the country was responsible for a more cautious approach to buying, it was felt.

Batavia cuttings were off ½c. per pound while longstick and shortstick, cracked, were pegged 1c. lower. Cuttings were quoted at 16c. while longstick, cracked was 17½c. and shortstick, cracked, 16½c.

Nutmeg—Recent arrivals have eased the spot supply picture temporarily. East India nutmegs are currently available at slightly more attractive levels and can be had in most grades. However, the shipment situation is complicated by a number of problems. The difficulty of finding suitable qualities to pass Food & Drug examination eliminates a larger number of parcels that might otherwise be available. Also the long voyage from source makes replacement of sales a slow process. Thus, due to these problems a steady level of prices can be anticipated over the coming months, it was said. Price held unchanged, on spot.

Paprika—Reports from Spain concerning the new crop are encouraging. The plantings this year look to be about 30 percent larger than last year. Adequate water reserves indicate that there will be no shortage for irrigation during the summer. Present indications also are that the restrictions on the use of electric power used in the milling of paprika may be eased. Discussions have already taken place with the Spanish government so as to establish the price on the new crop as early as is possible. It was believed that the government would take a more realistic view of market conditions and thus eliminate the confusion and delay in marketing the crop witnessed last year.

Pepper—The market fluctuated within narrow limits during the week and prices ended up just about unchanged. The overall demand was not impressive and only when offerings slipped off a bit, did buyers show any real interest. It was significant that when prices dipped, the quantity available competitively was small. Sellers were not willing to lose their present holdings without being able to replace at source. The indian market proved too steady for buyers to be able to obtain supplies freely.

The present stalemate was said to result from the general distrust of the market's future here and the struggle in India to cover local shipment sales by shorts. This problem can't be resolved quickly. The trade will not take a more aggressive stand in the market until the larger portion of "high priced" purchases have been consumed and the weight of the Sarawak crop is actually on the market. Fluctuations in the Indian market seem to be giving holders a sense of security. They too, may feel that until they have competition from actual shipments of Sarawak that their levels are protected. The first half of June shipments from India were only about 250 tons. While it is expected that those shipped in the second half will be larger, the total will not be heavy. If relatively light arrivals accompany a seasonal improvement in business, spot and nearby levels should firm.

Sage—Dalmatian sage leaves declined 1c. per pound and were quoted at 32c. There was little or no interest reported in either Cretan or Italian sage, it was said.

Vanilla Beans—With virtually no offerings heard from origin, the spot market continued very strong with quotations advancing 25c. per pound.

McClellan Laboratories Elects New President

C. U. McClellan Laboratories, Los Angeles, has elected Charles D. Thurmond president, succeeding C. U. McClellan, former president and founder of the company. Mr. Thurmond was formerly associated with Pabco Products Company, San Francisco, and Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. He will remain active as vice-president of West Coast Chemicals & Solvents Corporation, and Lac Chemicals, Inc., Culver City, Calif.

Pfizer Promotes Two

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., has named Dr. I. A. Solomons manager of the Brooklyn laboratories of its chemical research and development division and Dr. Franklin S. Chance, jr., assistant director in charge of development in the same division. In his previous post as chemical research supervisor, Dr. Solomons was engaged in studies on antibiotics and other drugs. He joined Pfizer's research staff in 1943. Dr. Chance joined Pfizer in 1951.

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ADMA Forty-Second Annual Meeting

—Continued from page 57

groups. But, as the commission discovered, there are no easy answers to the present problems which are delaying an extension of coverage. Nevertheless, this study did develop many interesting facts, for example: that the greatest group who might easily be enrolled, but are not now covered, under voluntary health insurance, are the dependents of those having insurance.

"The foundation has several other research projects under way to study how health insurance can be made available to people not now protected. The first project is a study of an experiment in 'saturation' coverage conducted by Mississippi State College. A second, undertaken by the HIF research department, is studying problems in non-group enrollment. A third is aimed at determining the financial circumstances of those unable to pay for voluntary health insurance.

Need for Ingenuity in Enrollment

"Obviously, as we move down the scale of income levels, the number of people who cannot meet through regular payment the costs of voluntary health insurance is a great deal smaller than the percentage of the population which cannot at time of illness pay, for example, $500 for hospital and medical care. In fact, it is the unalterable logic of this point that makes voluntary health insurance such a vital necessity if there is to be good distribution of health services. Here ingenuity in enrollment is needed as well as public education of the groups who must have the will to force voluntary health insurance into relatively restricted budgets," he declared.

"In a nutshell, then, the problems of distribution and financing of medical care can be defined in terms of an adequate number of facilities, trained personnel organized and distributed to serve the public, and assistance for the public through insurance .o meet the cost of care. Every one of these problems is within the broad interest of the foundation. The foundation already has contributed toward solutions through research and public education, but only a start has been made."

HIF Public Relations Functions

In closing, Mr. Bugbee pointed out, the foundation also has key public relations functions. "We are particularly studying our public relations policies, believing that long-range effectiveness will come as we focus on obtainable objectives," he stated.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The prime pigments market was featured by an increase in antimony oxide, due to higher raw material costs. Bone black was steady at prices increased previously in order to compensate for increased freight, material and labor costs. Lead and zinc metals were unchanged, and their position was reflected in stable prices for pigments. Titanium dioxide moved in good quantity. The Tariff Commission reports that 26,803,000 pounds of toners or full strength colors were produced during 1953, while 21,651,000 pounds were sold during that year.

Alkyd resins were increased on spot and contract by several firms effective July 1, due to the continuing high cost of soybean oil. Competition remained severe in many areas, due to the large number of producers. Two grades of cellulose acetate butyrate were decreased in price, primarily due to processing improvements. Other lacquer materials were quiet, with unsteadiness indicated in the dioctyl phthalate market as a result of competition.

Natural resins were without much change last week. Manila DBB copal was scarce, but domestic demand was such that supplies on spot were adequate. Orange grades of shellac were tight, with replacement higher. Bleached grades were lifted 2 cents. Fillers and inerts were generally without feature. Prices were the same, while demand was moderate. Casein was lower on spot last week, due in part to lack of interest shown by domestic consumers. Some sources felt that the market would soon regain strength, however.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Prices were increased 3c. per pound due to higher raw material costs.

Bone Black — Effective July 1, prices were increased 1½c. per pound in a move to offset increased costs in labor, materials and freight. Current prices ranged from 17c. per pound to 23¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, after the revision.

Lead Pigments—Prices were unchanged last week, reflecting the current quietness of pig lead. Demand was moderate.

Toners—The following figures compiled by the chemical division of the Tariff Commission, show production and sales of toners or full-strength colors for 1953.

Toners or Full-strength colors:—	Production	Sales
Black	17,000	17,000
Blue, alkali (C.I. 704)	1,297,000	1,132,000
Peacock R (C.I. 664) PMA, PTA	20,000	20,000
Phthalocyanine B (Pr. 481)	2,018,000	1,324,000
Setoglaucine (Peacock G) (C.I. 658) PMA	8,000	8,000
PTA	24,000	20,000
Victoria B (C.I. 729) PMA	20,000	20,000
PTA	73,000	75,000
pure blue B (Pr. 198) PMA	60,000	52,000
All other	297,000	235,000
Green, brilliant (C.I. 662), PMA	12,000	11,000
PTA	42,000	38,000
Malachite (C.I. 657) PMA	12,000	8,000
PTA	15,000	15,000
Pigment B (Pr. 149)	906,000	647,000
All other	1,262,000	1,108,000
Maroon (b-Hydroxynaphthoic maroon, B.O.N. maroon, lithol maroon)	290,000	183,000
Toluidine	96,000	92,000
All other	364,000	341,000
Orange, benzidine	69,000	49,000
2,4 Dinitroaniline	172,000	154,000
o-Nitroaniline	56,000	53,000
All other	62,000	60,000
Red, o-chloronitroaniline	667,000	438,000
Eosine (bromo acid toner) (C.I. 768)	761,000	236,000
Lake C (C.I. 165)	1,092,000	961,000
Lithol R (C.I. 189), barium	2,749,000	2,485,000
Calcium	1,757,000	1,705,000
Sodium	687,000	667,000
Rubine B (C.I. 163)	692,000	679,000
Naphthol AS (Pr. 302)	201,000	90,000
AS-BS (Pr. 305)	79,000	59,000
AS-D (Pr. 306)	66,000	50,000
Para light (C.I. 44)	1,295,000	1,307,000
dark	515,000	471,000
Permanent, 2B	1,392,000	1,279,000
Pigment rubine 3G	6,000	7,000
Rhodamine B (C.I. 749) PMA	17,000	11,000
PTA	28,000	22,000
6G (C.I. 752) PMA	32,000	31,000
PTA	72,000	70,000
Toluidine (C.I. 69)	2,577,000	1,980,000
Vulcan fast B (Pr. 476)	185,000	96,000
All other	678,000	675,000
Violet methyl B, (C.I. 680), PMA	282,000	267,000
PTA	79,000	78,000
fugitive	443,000	354,000
Yellow benzidine	1,896,000	1,439,000
Hansa G (Pr. 103)	878,000	494,000
10G (Pr. 105)	149,000	79,000
All other	268,000	163,000
All other toners or full-strength colors (includes all brown toners and unspecified toners)	88,000	41,000
Total	26,803,000	21,651,000

Price Trends

Advanced

Antimony oxide, 3c. per lb.
Black, bone, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, 1½c. per lb.
Cellulose acetate butyrate, powd., 27% butyryl content, 5c. per lb.
50% butyryl content, 5c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb. refined, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 3, 1953
96.61	96.63	96.59	90.21

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Titanium Dioxide—There was little change in the market. Consuming demand was active, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged.

Zinc Pigments—Slab zinc was without change last week. Pigments were quiet as a result. Demand was average.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information showing production for March and April, 1954, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production	*March	*April
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	8,420,001	8,062,788
Adhesive resins	1,228,260	1,081,143
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	2,077,572	1,949,877
Urea and melamine resins —		
Adhesive resins	8,866,471	8,456,192
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,294,477	2,332,053
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	6,854,982	7,290,918
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	46,302,532	43,413,035
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types unmodified	†23,754,726	22,687,235
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	†6,696,237	6,147,428
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,482,117	1,448,154
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material	448,846	512,063
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc):—		
Esterified with glycerol	1,542,451	1,541,086
Esterified with other alcohols	†2,065,708	2,047,301
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,725,202	1,859,288
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	2,859,547	2,760,499
All other modifications	2,662,585	3,273,013
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	†17,938,792	16,528,868
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	350,612	1,843,894

* Partically estimated.
† Revised.

Alkyds—Several producers raised soybean oil alkyds on spot and contract effective July 1, due to the continuing high cost of soybean oil. Competition was still strong, due to the large number of producers.

Ester Gums—Quotations were without change. Consuming interest was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Stocks were readily available.

Maleics—Industrial demand was still below last year's levels, according to some producers. However, inquiry was said to be good for the time of year. There were no indications of price change.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate—Prices for 27 percent and 50 percent butyryl material were reduced 5c. per pound in order to reflect improvements in processing and otherwise bring prices more into line with those for other types. Demand continued good, particularly for the 50 percent material.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Sales were said to have slowed up considerably, depending on consumer group. Prices were unrevised. with some reports of competitive conditions.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The market was fairly quiet last week. There were continuing reports of competition, due to the large number of makers. Prices still held without change.

Natural Resins

Copal and dammar gum were generally in better supply on spot in this country

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

for HIGH QUALITY
OHIO-APEX CHEMICALS
Anhydrous ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
SUBLIMED AND RESUBLIMED
SUGGESTED USES: Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride is used as a heat polymerization catalyst for varnish, carbonizing wool, in the manufacture of dyestuffs, high octane gasoline, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, detergents, resins, rubber stabilizers, pour point depressants, antioxidents and raw materials for synthetic rubbers. We also produce a sublimed grade of Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride which is recommended where the high quality of the resublimed grade is not needed.
SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
PARTICLE SIZE: (Resublimed and Sublimed). POWDER—20 mesh; GRANULAR—4 + 20 mesh; LUMP—1 + 4 mesh—also special mesh sizes may be had to order.
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Phosphorus Oxychloride
Methyl Benzyl Chloride
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last week, although there were no reported instances of plentiful material of any type. Primary markets continued very firm. Manila DBB remained scarce. Demand in this country was limited chiefly to prompt delivery for actual needs.

Shellac—Orange grades continued tight. The Calcutta and London markets remained unseasonally firm. Bleached grades were available in some quantity at prices 2c. higher. Domestic consumption was mainly for immediate needs.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market here for Argentine material softened somewhat last week due in some measure to lack of consuming demand. Spot material was offered at 24c. per pound, duty paid, with replacement running from ¾c. to 2c. lower, depending on quantity. Consuming mills in this country began to cut back sharply on inventories prior to vacation shutdowns.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
F	$7.57	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	$7.53‡	...	...
WG	...	...	...	$7.64	$7.65‡
WW	...	$7.76‡	...	...	7.65
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	$7.34	...
K	...	...	...	7.35	...
M	...	...	7.35	7.35	...
N	...	7.40	...	...	...
WW	...	...	7.57	7.80	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 25)—
WG $7.20, K or better $7.15, 580*.

Sales, USDA

2‡	343*	433*	1,562*	568*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW $8.75, WG $8.65, N $8.60, B through M $8.45

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.508	.513	.508‡
Sales	...	...	42,000††	6,000††	34,000††

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots.
††Gallons. ‡Average price.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats was unsettled last week and price declines outnumbered advances. Trading was light and spotty, resulting in increased selling pressure which created a weak tone. Soybean oil was lower, declining fractionally, while crude cottonseed remained steady and in light supply. Corn oil was lower, while peanut oil was higher due to reduced peanut releases for crushing.

Crude coconut oil prices continued to move downward, with lower copra.

Tallow and greases were inactive and lower as a result of quiet export business, which brought liberal selling pressure. Domestic users also showed little interest in replacements. Soapers were out of the market. Animal oils were inactive and unsteady. Oleo oil declined 1 cent per pound.

The decline in flaxseed unsettled linseed oil and asking prices could have been shaded ½ cent per pound, for old and new crop oil. Business was confined to fill-in requirements. Improved menhaden fishing weakened crude menhaden oil and prices dropped fractionally on the Atlantic coast, and exporters low bids at Gulf ports were not acceptable. Refined fish oil was inactive and carlots were available at price concessions. No. 1 Brazilian castor oil for shipment was unchanged, but firm. Denatured palm kernel oil was lower for prompt shipment. Oiticica was weakened by the lack of business and offers were fractionally lower. Tung oil was quiet, but steadier with the higher cost of shipments from the Argentine.

Vegetable waxes were quiet. Carnauba grades were dull and nominal, with yellow off 2 cents per pound. Refined ouricury also was available in some quarters at 1 cent lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Oil, peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor beans, $10 per ton.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Greases, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Lard, 1¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, 1c. per lb.
Palm kernel, denat., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, ref., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 2, 1953
106.07	109.22	110.69	91.76

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Consuming demand was confined to actual requirements. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

The Indian government announced an additional quota for the exportation of castor oil equal to 50 percent of shipments made in 1953 subject to maximum of 400 tons per shipment. The new quota will be in effect up to October 31, 1954.

Corn—Crude oil was easier and off fractionally. Light sales were reported at 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lower at 17⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Coconut—Crude continued unsettled and dropped fractionally. Trading was inactive. Tankcars were quoted at 12½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby shipment; first half July, 12⅜c. and August, 12¼c., same basis. At New York, tankcars were lower at 13⅝c. per pound, nearby, with sales at 13½c. for July delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures remained steady, though trading was still limited due in part to the lack of official news regarding the new package support plan. Fluctuations were narnow, the market scoring slight gains. July liquidation was absorbed by trade interests as were 10 tenders on July contracts. Consumption report of refined oil for May was bullish, totaling 3,958 tankcars, compared with 3,293 in April and 1,404 in May last year. Disappearance for 10 months ending May amounted to 25,277 tankcars, against 15,608 for the same period last season. Visible oil supply was estimated at 21,745 tankcars, at end of May against 18,377 a year ago.

Crude cottonseed oil was steady. Offers were light. In the Valley, trading was reported at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14⅛c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	86	16.45	16.30	16.25@16.30
September	33	15.40	15.17	15.23@15.29
October	11	15.00	14.88	14.90@14.95
December	30	14.85	14.68	14.67@14.75
1955				
March	43	14.78	14.83	14.81@14.86

Total sales, 202 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed nominal at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley. Trading light. Cottonseed meal quoted at $65 per ton, sacked and hulls at $13.50 per ton, sacked. Demand quiet. Cotton crop progressing nicely.

Linseed—Weakness of flaxseed, unsettled the oil market and asking prices could have been shaded about ½c. per pound. Trading was quiet. Raw oil was more or less nominal at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for July and first half August, and at 17¼c. per pound, New York basis. Withdrawals against contracts continued quite active, while new business was restricted to small fill-in quantities.

The sale of 210,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for export was reported by the Department of Agriculture last week at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. steamer, California, East and Gulf ports for July-November delivery. This sale represented the last of CCC's reserve stocks of raw linseed oil acquired prior to 1952. Last April 28, CCC's stocks amounted to about 300,000,000 pounds. During May sales totaled 78,400,000 pounds for shipment abroad.

Minneapolis.—Consumers of raw linseed oil continued to sit on the fence as far as forward commitments were concerned and only the usual fill-in sales were reported the past week. Prices were unchanged, although the undertone of the market was easier. Raw oil in tankcars was quoted at 16c. a pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for July and first-half August delivery. Second-half August was at 14c. and September-forward at 13c. Crushers said the CCC plan to allow processors (who are toll-crushing flaxseed) to store government-owned linseed oil—and to replenish their warehouse stocks—would have no effect on prices. It was pointed out that crushers' oil inventories were produced from $4-a-bushel flaxseed and that any CCC oil sold to crushers would be paid for at CCC's formula price—or by the purchase of flaxseed at the 1953 support price of $4.05 a bushel.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	7,020,000	6,540,000
Since Sept. 1	263,460,000	284,190,000

Flaxseed—Market continued weak and prices were off sharply. Trading quiet.

Minneapolis.—Bids on cash flaxseed dropped sharply the past week as processors dropped out of the market now that they are crushing government flaxseed on a toll-crush basis. Bids on No. 1 seed fell to $3.50 a bushel. Purchases in the "free" market were light, totaling only 4 cars and 200 bushels out of store. Bookings to-arrive amounted to 20 cars and 8,000 bushels in varied-sized lots out of store. Arrivals of flaxseed continued brisk, with a good share of it going on Commodity Credit Corp. account. There were 519 cars in for the week, with CCC getting 378. Early flaxseed in South Dakota and southern Minnesota was in bloom, advices said, but the crop showed uneven development. This was especially true of flaxseed in the west-central counties of Minnesota, where considerable reseeding was done because of frost damage to first seedings.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	890,750	532,100	218,750	1,700
Since Sept. 1	23,137,650	15,276,100	4,806,800	2,953,250

Oiticica—Business was reported inactive. Increased offers created an easier tone and market was off fractionally. Prompt and forward deliveries were quoted at 17¼c. to 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums ranged from 18¾c. to 19¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Moderate trading was noted for actual needs. Prices were without change and steady at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quality and quantity.

Palm—Buying interest was more active for future delivery, while the spot market continued quiet. Spot oil was unchanged at 12.4c. per pound, drums, and 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel — Shipments were easier and denatured was lower at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—This market was firmer, with sales of crude at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ¼c. per pound. Refined oil was also higher at 21½c. per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Saponification Value	201— 206
Acid Value	200— 205
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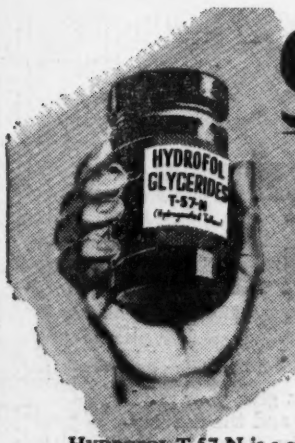

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pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government offered peanuts for only 10 tankcars of oil last week, and peanut releases from now on are expected to be reduced sharply.

Rapeseed — Business was inactive, but tankcars were maintained at 17c. per pound, for prompt delivery, New York.

Soybean — Crude was easier, declining fractionally. Trading was light and spotty. Beans were firmer late in the week, stabilizing the market. Tankcars were quoted at 13¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, July shipment; 13⅝c., August; 12⅜c., September and October-December, sales at 11¼c., same basis. Refined salad was lower at 16½c. per pound, tankcar, New York basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	61	13.90	13.65	13.75@13.80
September	28	12.55	12.39	12.49@12.53
October	3	11.60	11.49	11.53@11.58
1955				
March	26	11.45	11.35	11.35@11.42
May	5	11.40	11.30	11.36@11.43

Total sales, 123 contracts.

Tung—While trading was slow, the market was steadier and slightly higher, with the increased cost of replacements from the Argentine. Tankcars were generally held at 22½c. per pound, New York, prompt and forward delivery. Drums were quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, according to quantity. Arrivals totaled 1,300 tons from the Argentine last week for delivery against former contracts.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were easier, declining $10 to $105 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	3,124,800	562,000
Previous week	1,614,000	
Corresponding week, 1953	1,836,600	1,507,500
Total this year	56,285,600	15,632,000
Corresponding period, 1953	61,831,050	63,299,900

Copra—Market developed an easier tone under increased offerings. Shipments were lower at $165 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lack of demand for domestic and export account weakened this market. Prices dropped from ½c. to ⅝c. per pound, as to grade. Offerings were liberal. Yellow was quoted at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 5¼c.; brown, 4¼c. and choice not all hog, 6½c., nominal, same basis.

Lard—Market was easy, with drastic fluctuations. Cash lard declined to 15¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 12,946,450 pounds, June 30, compared with 15,285,550 pounds, June 1, and 93,091,920 pounds, June 30, 1953.

Oleo Oil—Prices were easier and off 1c. per pound. Acidless was quoted at 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and unchanged at 13c. to 13½c., barrels, same basis.

Tallow—Quiet demand for domestic and export delivery further unsettled the market, with quotations declining ½c. to ⅝c. per pound, as to grade. Offers were liberal. Soapers were still out of the market. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5¾c.; special, 5⅝c., and No. 1, 5½c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Trading was light, chiefly for fill-in needs. Light pressed was offered at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Carlots were available at concessions. Crude menhaden was lower due to improved fishing and increased offers. Tankcars were off fractionally and quoted at 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Atlantic coast. On the Gulf the market was nominal at 7⅛c. against exporters bids of 6¾c.

Fatty Acids

Trading was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Animal acids were unchanged, despite the lower cast of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids also moved in light volume and were maintained at former levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Oil mills are still waiting for government to announce the package support program before making any decisions on the amount of cottonseed meal to sell from new crop. Users are still buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Supplies of old crop cottonseed meal were ample considering the demand, but there are no large surpluses in any area east of the Mississippi River. Meal, 41 percent, was offered at $64 per ton, sacked Memphis; $73 Georgia and Alabama; $70 Carolina mills for immediate and July shipment.

Linseed Meal—Demand light. Market irregular and nominal.

Minneapolis.—The undertone of linseed meal continued soft early in the week and some extracted linseed meal moved at $54 a ton, bulk, carlots, Minneapolis. After this business was out of the way, the market firmed to around $55 a ton, bulk, later in the week. Buyers attempted to book additional amounts at the $54 level but nothing was offered. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, was priced $3 a ton higher than extracted. Shipments continued good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	10,380,000	5,760,000
Since Sept. 1	561,610,000	471,580,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Demand continued chiefly from local users. Supplies are not substantial and production is falling off. Last week the government offered peanuts to produce only about 500 tons of meal. Old process meal was fairly steady at $83 per ton sacked, Georgia and solvent at $79 sacked, south Alabama for immediate-July shipment. Oil mills are concerned about not having enough peanuts to run on a fall schedule and few mills are crushing peanuts at the present time. There has been a tendency towards the production of 50 percent peanut meal which generally sells on a unit of protein basis. Feed control officials are now in the process of trying to revise the definition of peanut meal and peanut feed meal hoping that in the near future the use of peanut hull bran to cut the protein in peanut feed meal will be outlawed, thus having only a pure ground peanut cake produced that will run between 50 percent and 58 percent protein depending upon the protein values of the raw peanuts.

Soybean Meal—Prices of soybean meal continued to fluctuate sharply and resellers seem to be making most of the market, particularly in the southeast. Meal 44 percent was irregular, but closed firmer with beans. Prices were higher, but nominal at $89 to $90 per ton Decatur for immediate and July shipment. Limited quantities of 44 per cent meal was offered at $92 per ton Mississippi Valley mills for immediate shipment. Demand continued spotty, but buyers are still operating on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Waxes

Beeswax—Firmness of crude grades was reflected in refined and prices were steady, despite slow demand. African crude was maintained at 55c. to 56c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Candelilla—This market was inactive and quotably unchanged. Recent sharp break in prices has not improved poor demand. Crude was quoted at 64c. to 66c. per pound and refined, 67c. to 69c. per pound, according to quantity.

Carnauba—There was no improvement in the quiet demand and market was more or less nominal. Ceara yellow was easier and off 2c. per pound, while other grades were without change. Consumers showed practically no interest in replacement. No. 1 Ceara yellow was lower at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, while Parnahyba was held at $1.15 to $1.17 per pound as to quantity. No. 3 Ceara crude was nominal at 81c. to 82c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Refined was slightly softer and available at 98c. to $1 per pound, as to seller.

Cottonseed Items Purchase

—Continued from page 3

New Mexico, 345 pounds of oil, 870 pounds or meal, 172 pounds of linters: Arizona-of cake or meal and 179 pounds of linters; California area, 337 pounds of oil, 916 pounds of cake or meal, 208 pounds of linters.

The following schedules of prices to be paid by CCC were announced:—

Oil—For prime crude cottonseed oil, the base price per pound, basis f.o.b. buyers' tankcars at crushers' mill, will be as follows for the applicable area:—Southeastern, 13.125 cents; Valley, 13 cents; Texas-Oklahoma, 12.75 cents; Arizona-New Mexico, 12.75 cents; California, 12.75 cents.

Cake or meal—For 41 percent minimum protein content, basis hydrolic or expeller bulk meal or cake, f.o.b. sellers cars 'at crushing plant, the purchase price per pound will be as follows:—Southeastern, 2.90 cents; Valley, 2.80 cents; Texas-Oklahoma, 2.80 cents; Arizona-New Mexico, 2.75 cents; California, 2.75 cents.

Linters—For mill run linters, sold on a cellulose basis or second cut chemical linters, the price will be 3 cents per pound gross weight, basis 73 percent cellulose yield. Premiums and discounts of .04 cent per pound will be made for each variation of 1 percent, fractions in proportion, of cellulose yield from 73 percent.

Obituaries

Moody L. Crowder

Moody L. Crowder, treasurer of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, and assistant manager of the research and control laboratories of Pond's Extract Company, Clinton, Conn., died June 13 in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Crowder had been with Pond's since 1946. Previously he had been a chemist with Rock Island Railroad.

John G. Pew

John G. Pew, a director of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, and former president of Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Chester, Penn., died July 1 in Rose Valley, Pa. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Pew had been president of Sun Ship from 1919 until he retired in 1950. During World War II he directed the expansion of the Chester shipyard from eight building ways to twenty-eight ways, together with new buildings and shops. Mr. Pew had been president of the Peoples Natural Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and president of Hope Natural Gas Company before joining Sun Oil.

Andrew D. Studdiford

Andrew D. Studdiford, executive with Bristol-Myers Company, New York, died June 18 in White Plains, N. Y. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Studdiford started his career with New Jersey Zinc Company, New York. He joined Bristol-Myers at its Hillside, N. J., plant in 1929. At the time of his death, he was assistant vice-president and purchasing agent for the products division of the company.

Harry W. Brown, president of Van Pelt & Brown, Inc., died June 19 in Richmond, Va.

Colgate Craig, assistant manager of the special products division of Standard Brands, Inc., died May 13 in Peekskill, N. Y.

M. Raymond Earl, former member of the accounting department of Esso Standard Oil Company's Bayway refinery in Linden, N. J., died June 27 in Roselle Park, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

Lord Forres, English industrialist, businessman, and banker, formerly with Balfour, Guthrie & Co., New York, died June 26 in London. He was sixty-six years old.

William B. Hinchman, retired traffic manager of Pacific Coast Borax Company, Los Angeles, died June 27 in Rye, N. Y. He was seventy-eight years old.

Phillip E. Koester, founder and president of Cellulose Company, Bloomfield, N. J., died June 28 in Newark, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old.

Bernard McCudden, former employe of Sun Chemical Company in East Rutherford, N. J., died June 23 in Carlstadt, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

Robert E. Moore, formerly controller of White Laboratories, Inc., Kenilworth, N. J., died June 26 in Clearwater, Fla. He was sixty-three years old.

Richard M. Morrison, a purchasing executive for Texas Company, New York, died June 26 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Charles F. Roth, president of International Exposition Company, New York, planners of trade expositions, died June 24 in Mount Kisco, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old. During his career as chemist and organizer of industrial expositions, Mr. Roth arranged exhibits on power and mechanical engineering. He was chief chemist of the old Standard Oil Company of New York, and was at various times control chemist for the National Brewers Academy.

Arnold J. Schwartz, secretary and treasurer of Atlantic Brass & Copper Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 1 in that city. He was forty-one years old.

Leroy H. Smith, manager of the Roanoke, Va., plant of American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, died June 26 in Durham, N. C. He was fifty-seven years old.

Dr. Herman A. Spoehr, plant biologist and one of the first scientists in the country to investigate the process of photosynthesis, died June 21 in Palo Alto, Calif. He was sixty-nine years old.

Sir Stephen Guthrie Williamson, chairman of the board of Lobitos Oil Fields, Ltd., Peru, and Anglo Ecuadorian Oil Fields, Ltd., died June 26 in London, England. He was sixty-five years old.

Bids Wanted

Gas, 2,500 100-lb. cyls., propane, commercial, inv. 388, July 12, Contracting Officer, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Paint, 1,035 gals. oil, interior, flat finish, ready mixed, white paint, inv. 207, July 12, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnr., Seattle Dist., 4735 E. Marginal Way, Seattle, Wash.: 500 1-gal. containers primer, surfacer, synthetic, white, inv. 37, July 6, Contracting Officer, Atlanta General Depot, Atlanta, Ga.: 60 gals. enamel, interior, semi-gloss, syn., 24 gals. enamel, gloss, syn., for exterior and interior surfaces, 136 gals. paint, rubber base, for concrete floors, 240 gals. paint, ready mixed, exterior trim, 192 gals. paint, general purpose, 300 gals. paint, exterior, 72 gals. primer, paint, exterior, ready mixed undercoat for wood, 36 gals. primer coating, pigmented oil, plaster and wallboard, 64 gals. paint, traffic, exterior, 2,400 lbs. pigment, paste-in-oil, white lead, basic carbonate, 156 gals. sealer, floor, wood and cork, varnish type, 36 gals. interior flat varnish, inv. 2S-KC-33625, July 12, Gen. Services Adm., 1,800 Fed. Office Bldg., Region 6, Kansas City 6, Mo.: 1,120 gals. floor and deck enamel, inv. 3G-46673-B, July 7, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.: 4,000 gals. paint, anti-fouling, low speed, wood-bottom boats, formula #16X, Oakland, Calif., inv. 54-679, July 14, 16,000 gals. enamel, semi-gloss, formula #30, East and West Coast., inv. J D 54-681, July 19, 6,500 gals. heat resisting, aluminum type paint, inv. 54,682, July 12, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 1,824 cns., inv. DA-35682, July 13, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

Sodium metaphosphate, 950 100-lb. bgs., Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif., Hines, Ill., inv. S-5, July 15, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Trisodium phosphate, 31,900 lbs., inv. DA-35682, July 13, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

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Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. Announces Election Results

Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, New York, has elected John T. Gillespie chairman of the board. Mr. Gillespie had served as president of the firm from 1929 until his election to the new position. At the same time, the company elected Louis Gillespie president. He is a past president of the New York Paint Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Oil Discovery in Gulf Told By Standard Oil of Texas

The first oil discovery to be made off the shores of Texas since the passage of the submerged lands act by congress has been announced by Standard Oil Company of Texas, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California. The well tested at the rate of 214 barrels daily of clean 39.5 gravity oil. It is located in thirty-eight feet of water, approximately twenty miles south-southeast of Corpus Christi.

T. S. Peterson, president of Standard of California, said, "We believe this well is potentially of significance in the development of the nation's oil resources submerged under the ocean. It is encouraging to us because this is the first success we've received from the more than $7,500,000 already invested in state leases and in geophysical and other exploratory work which has been carried on by Standard Oil Company of Texas in offshore areas for the last several years. If this well indicates a presence of a major oil field, development drilling will cost many millions more before we can get commercial production."

Hollingshead Picks Chief For Advertising Programs

Anthony C. Kupris has been appointed general advertising manager of R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J. Mr. Kupris will be responsible for formulating and executing advertising, sales promotion and sales training programs at Hollingshead. Before joining the company, Mr. Kupris was employed by Standard Oil Company (Indiana), where he held various sales promotion and advertising positions.

Bemis Bag Sales Manager Retires; Successor Named

Howard L. Bayne has announced his retirement as manager of the Kansas City, Mo., plant and sales division of Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., effective August 1. He will be succeeded as manager by L. E. Cox, now assistant manager. Mr. Bayne joined Bemis in 1912. He was named to his present post in 1949. Mr. Cox started his career in the Bemis plant in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1933, and later transferred to the sales organization.

Paint Chemicals Buying By Israel Is Authorized

The Foreign Operations Administration has issued an authorization to Israel to buy $64,000 worth of chemicals for paint manufacture from commercial sources in the United States, Canada, European participating countries and Japan. The authorization is PA No. 71-599-00-4262. Materials to be purchased include $50,000 worth of pigments, paints and varnish; $7,000 worth of coaltar products, and $7,000 worth of industrial chemicals other than alcohol.

"Profit Outlook Good–Higher Earnings Ahead"
on this Stock of Equipment from "CONSOLIDATED"

NOTE THESE VALUES

1—Buflovak 5'x30' Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer; Dust Collector, Condenser, Pump & Motor.
1—Devine #4 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, six shelves, 40x43.
3—American Tool 60" S/S Centrifugals, Center slung.
1—American Tool 42", suspended type, S/S basket Centrifugal, direct connected 40 HP AC Motor.
1—Bartlett & Snow Jacketed Closed Agitated Kettle, 1800 gal., 10' dia. x 4'.
1—Sharples #C27 Super D Hydrator, S/S.
70'—Swenson Walker Continuous Jacketed Crystallizers, 20' sections.
1—Buflovak #67 Rapid Circulator, Triple Effect Evaporator, 1830 sq. ft. total.
6—Sperry 18"x18" iron recessed Filter Presses, 18 chambers.
1—Sperry iron 24 x 24 plate & frame Filter Press, 24 chambers, 1—½" cake.
1—Shriver, Aluminum, 36 x 36, plate & frame Filter Press, 33 chambers.
3—Sperry iron 36x36 recessed Filter Press, 100 chambers, 2" cake, hydr. closure.
1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. jacketed mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—Monel Enzinger Filter, jacketed, 8 leaves.
2—Baker Perkins "Ter Meer" Continuous S/S Centrifugals, 12" baskets, XP motor.
2—Stainless Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifugals, 30"x40" & 21"x23".

BEST BUYS on the MARKET

3—#12 Sweetland Filters, 48 bronze leaves, monel covered, on 3" c.c. Hydraulic Hoist, M.D. Sluicing Device. 642 sq. ft. filtering area. Excellent condition.
1—Read Standard horiz. dbl. ribbon Mixer, center disch., 8'x36" x 42", 2,000#, 480 gal., practically new.
1—S. W. 5'x10' stainless single Drum Dryer, 100#, m.d.
1—#28 Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 20-59"x78" Shelves, complete.
1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.

NEW Condensers & Heat Exchangers Available for Immediate Shipment

7—700 sq. ft. Condensers, alum. tubes, 7'2½" long.
3—170 sq. ft. Condensers, admiralty tubes, 5'8" long.
1—550 sq. ft. Ht. Exchanger, ⅝" O.D. admiralty tubes.
1—2600 sq. ft. Heater, Cupro Nickel tubes, 8' long.
6—180 sq. ft. Heaters, Cupro Nickel tubes, ⅝" O.D.
1—292 sq. ft. Jacket Water Cooler, admiralty tubes, 8' long.

MEMO..... *you can quickly sell your idle machine — or entire plant. Send details to* **"CONSOLIDATED"**

LET US DO YOUR MAJOR REPAIR WORK

A 24-Hour Round-the-Clock Service

Many plants require prompt repairs to keep in production. Consolidated gives you the facilities of the country's largest Rebuilding Shop for ASME—U69 code work.

We recondition thoroughly and promptly HEAVY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT including Banbury Mixers, Baker Perkins Mixers, Rubber Mills, Calendars, Filters, Jacketed Reactors, etc.

We also repair and build Pressure Vessels, Jacketed Kettles, Vulcanizers meeting code requirements.

TUBULAR EQUIPMENT

We have on hand one of the largest stocks of tube sheets, cupro nickel, admiralty and aluminum tubes, plain and finned, enabling us to give you immediate service.
Repairs may be done in our shops or our crews will visit your plant for retubing and repair of Heat Exchangers, Condensers and other types of tubular equipment.

METAL SPRAYING

We are fully equipped to do metal spraying in a broad variety of metals at our plant or on your premises.
Our 37 years of experience in rebuilding and furnishing a broad line of EQUIPMENT to the PROCESS INDUSTRIES is your best assurance of satisfaction. No matter how urgent your requirements, we are ready to serve you.

Phone, wire, write REPAIR DEPT. for prompt service.

FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

SPACE PREVENTS COMPLETE LISTING. WRITE, PHONE or WIRE YOUR INQUIRIES

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC. *Our 37th Year*

60 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Hoboken, New Jersey
Tel.: HOboken 3-4425 N. Y. Tel.: BArclay 7-0600
Cable Address: "Equipment" Hoboken, N. J.

MODERN REBUILT PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Reduced for Quick Sale

UNION Rebuilt Machinery — Established 1912 — Machinery Prices, Reliability, Prompt Delivery

Elgin 24-Head Rotary Vacuum Filler.
Pfaudler King C9 S.S. Rotary Gravity Filler.
Capem 1SF & Resina LC Cappers.
Kiefer Rotary Air Cleaner.
Kyler A and Burt Wraparound Labelers.
Mikro 4TH, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.
Lehman High-Speed 3-Roll Mill.
Fitzpatrick S.S. "D" Comminuter.
Koven 20,000 lb. Jacketed Mixer.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins, Day, Readco, New Era, Hottman Double Arm Mixers, from 1 to 450 gal. caps.
Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.
Robinson 200, 400, 600, 1500, 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.

Colton 3RP, 2RP Tablet Machines.
Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro, Grayco, Raymond Sifters.
Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Jacketed and Mixing Kettles.
Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.
S. & S. A, B Transwraps.
Stokes and Smith G1, G2, and HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.
Horix S.S. Rotary Filler.
Filler 4-Head and Hope 6-Head S.S. Piston Filler.
Ceco and Jones auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony M and ML; Ermold and World Semi and Auto. Labelers.
Sperry 12" S.S. Filter Press.
Package Machy. FA, CA2, and FAQ Automatic Wrappers.
Hayssen, Oliver, Scandia and Miller Auto. Wrappers.

THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL LIST — OVER 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK
Tell Us All Your Machinery Requirements

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street New York 12, N. Y.

"BUY BRILL"— BUY THE BEST

2—BLAW KNOX, 800 gal., 347 S.S. agitated Reactors, ASME, U-69, 200 PSI.
2—Heat Exchangers, 1440 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 8'x61'6", 15 trays, 50 PSI; 7'x26', 10 trays, 50 PSI.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 6'x45'; 15 trays, 850 PSI; 6'x64'; 35 trays, 55 PSI.
2—Columns, 347 S.S., 4'x70', 45 trays, 75 PSI; 2'x39', 30 trays, 70 PSI.
1—SHARPLES DH-2 Nozljector Centrifuge 304 S.S.
1—SHARPLES C-20 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 S.S.
3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuge.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL rubber covered imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center slung rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifugal.
1—NIAGARA #110-20 Pressure FILTER with 12, Type 316 S.S. leaves.
2—EIMCO 8'x8', 4'x5' ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS.
1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.
2—#3 SWEETLAND S.S. FILTERS with 12—25" dia. leaves.
4—SHRIVER 30"x30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing type.
1—2800 gal. 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.

1—HERSEY 3'x26" stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.
1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—Devine 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
1—13,000 gal. HORIZONTAL PROPANE PRESSURE TANK ASME 225# W.P.
2—Lee 6'x6' closed S.S. agitated Tanks, 50# pressure.
4—LINK BELT ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, 7'5" x20', 3'10"x16', 2'7"x10" and 2'7"x8' S.S., monel and steel.
4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.
5—MIKRO PULVERIZERS, #2DH, #2TH, #1SH, #1SI and Bantam.
2—RAYMOND 5 and 3 ROLL HIGH SIDE MILLS.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.
1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal., stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.
1—#42 ROTEX SIFTER, 40"x84" double deck Screen.
4—STOKES DD2, D4, D3 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

TEXAS OFFICE—4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: Justin 6032

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 51, N. Y.
Telephone: CYpress 2-5703 • Cable: Briston, N. Y.
Write, wire or phone us for complete information — Send us your surplus equipment lists today

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT FROM STOCK

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—6000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—5700 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.
2—5000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—3000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—3000 gal. Horiz. T304—Used.
1—2500 gal. Horiz.—Used.
1—2000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—1000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—1000 gal. Vert. open—Used.
3—1000 gal. Vert. Square—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 500 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' H, 275 cu. ft.

JUST PURCHASED

2—Nettco 30 HP agitator drives, 25:1.
1—60 gal. Double Arm Mixer, sigma blades, non-jktd.
2—Mikro Pulverizer, St. St. Bantam and #1-SH.
1—Alsop St. St. Filter SD-12-NR-20.
1—Sparkler St. St. Filter 18-S-18.
1—St. St. Rotary Spray Column 30" dia. x 28' high.
4—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers—445, 335 and 145 sq. ft.
25—Aluminum Shell & Tube Condensers—380, 400 & 600 sq. ft.
1—Traylor 10'6" dia. x 112' long Rotary Kiln, brick lined.
1—Allis Chalmers 6' dia. x 16' long steel lined Contin. Ball Mill.
3—Abbe & Patterson 4'6" dia. x 12' long ceramic lined contin. Pebble Mills.
2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter 46 ch.
3—Pfaudler 150 gal. Glass Lined Jktd. Evaporating Dishes.
2—Mix. Eq. Co. Vertical Turbine Mixers, 33 TC-500 and 33 TC-1000, St. St.
1—Tolhurst Centerslung Centrifugal 36" bronze basket, lead covered curb.
1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.
1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
1—700 sq. ft. Shell and Tube Condenser, Bronze and T316 St. St.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Reactor, Jktd. & Agit.
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.
1—Readco 1 Qt. Double Arm Sigma Blade Jktd. Mixer, St. St.
1—Day 10 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Blades, St. St.
1—6' D x 8' L Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET • PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

LATEST ADDITIONS TO FMC's HUGE STOCK of CHOICE EQUIPMENT

750 GAL. MONEL REACTOR JACKETED-AGITATED

450 Gal. STAINLESS JACKETED VACUUM STILL

SHRIVER 18" STAINLESS FILTER PRESS

3 S.S. VACUUM FILTERS 35" x 35"

STOKES ROTARY VACUUM JACKETED DRYER 30" x 10' with Tubular Condenser

STAINLESS COLUMNS 10' - 15' - 19'

MOJONNIER S.S. VACUUM PAN 3' x 10'

STAINLESS BAKER PERKINS MIXER 6" x 12" x 10"

Others 100 gal. 200 Gal. Jktd.

FMC Nobody BUT Nobody Pays MORE for Your Surplus Equipment

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
10th St. from 3rd to 4th Aves.
Brooklyn 15, N.Y. STerling 8-4672

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

EVAPORATORS
Buflovak 2 stage, 8'x12', 450 sq ft
Rogers S.S., Coil type, 8'x12'.
Krenz S.S., 6'x16', Coil type
2 Effect S.S. 400 sq ft. Side Heaters

MIXERS
Baker-Perkins double sigma, size 16½DIM
Diamond sigma arm Mixers, 125 gal cap (2)
Day Ribbon Blenders, Size B, C, & D (3)
1 ton Conical, 3 HP motor
Simpson Size 0, Style M Mixmuller, 5 HP
Reid 5 bbl double arm, 10 HP

SCREENS
Rotex #42, two deck, 40"x84", 3 HP
Rotex #82, two deck, 40"x120", 3 HP
Sweyee 48" dia 4 deck, 10 extra screens
Rotex #41, 40"x30", single deck 3 HP
Smithway 40"x90", single deck
Tyler-Hummer, 3'x3' triple deck
Selectro S.S. 3'x6' double desk
Simplicity 3'x6' triple deck

MISCELLANEOUS
Karbate Heat Exchanger, 566.72 sq ft 2 pass
Eimco 8'x8' rotary cont. Filter. Pract new
Sweetland #12 Filter, 4" centers
Moore Ball Mill 4'x3', 10 HP motor
Sharples Super-D-Canter PY-14 S.S.
Bird cont. Centrifuge, 36"x72" monel-steel
Oliver Precoat Filter, 5'3"x8' type 316 S.S.
Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer 5 shelves S.S. trays

PLEASE NOTE
Space limitations make it impossible to list all of the more than 10,000 items we have available. The largest stock on the West Coast. Please send your individual inquiry. We have the right machine for your job!

GOOD USED EQUIPMENT
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
514 Bryant Street • San Francisco 7, Calif.
GO WEST

STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
5 x15 Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel. Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24" 30". 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
450 gal. closed agit. Steel Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia., complete.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
2—Autoclaves 1 gal & 15 gals., agit.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x3', 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36". Jar Mills.
Abbe 25 gal. steel encased Jar Mill.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX heavy duty Hammer Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 Rotary Cutter.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 2½, 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal.
Conveyors & elevators. Scales, etc.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

Seeing is Believing!!

25—400-700 sq. ft. Aluminum Condensers.
2—40" Stainless Centrifuges-link suspended-MD.
2—300 Gal. Stainless 316 Vac pans—1 new and 1 agitated both jkted.
1—New S A Devine Vac dryer—11—stainless shelves.
12—Stainless Condensers—10 to 60 sq. ft.
4—Pfaudler 300 — 500 gal. Glass lined jkted & adg. Vac reactors.
19—Shiver-Sperry & Independent filter 12-18-24-30 & 36—iron, wood, lead & bronze.
1—Hersey 3'x24' Monel direct heat—oil fired, counter current.
3—Devine & Buflovak 32"x52"—24"x48"x 40" 1 & 2 drum.
1—W&P 500 Gal. jacketed double arm "Unidor" mixer.
3—Colton 5½ T Tablet machines—Variable speed drive 3" tablet.
6—Louisville 8 roll—36" dewatering presses.
1—Stoke 43A—Stainless Granulator—MD—x proof.
3—Stainless 5'x8' & 12'x15' tanks.
2—Blaw Knox 250 gal. steel autoclave—Jktd & Adg.—ASME.
2—Sheldon & Lydon—New—Complete sets of laboratory furniture—send for print.
50—Haveg—Nickel & Monel fittings send for list L I 624.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE OR TRADE?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 6-3430

FOR SALE

Dryer: Steam tube, 14x72", stain. steel.
Scales: Hopper batch type, 500, 1000, 2000#.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: st. steel agit., 50 gal., 125 psi.
Rotary Cutter: Ball & Jewell #1½, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Dough Mixers: Single and double arm.
Colloid Mills: Premier and Eppenbach.
Vibrators: Syntron model F32, 220 volt.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.
Vacuum Pumps: Stokes, Nash, Beach-Russ.
Heat Exchanger: Karbate 16.5 sq. ft. in area.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT

DIGESTERS — 3900 gal., jkt., agit., ASME.

FURNACE—Rotary, 8'9" x 11'.

MILLS—Raymond, 5-roll, 50" high side.
Raymond, 3-roll 42" high side.
Raymond, #1 Automatic.
Williams, 28" x 24", 30 HP.
Williams, #3 Regular.

MIXERS—Readco 1½ bbl. single arm.
Champion, 13.4 cu. ft. single arm.
Super Ajax, double arm, double gear, 20 cu. ft.

PUMPS — Centrifugal, Dayton-Dowd 56 to 750 GPM, 184 to 380 ft. head, NEW.

TABLET PRESSES—Colton 3DT, 2RP, 200RP.

TANKS—Aluminum 6000 gal. 8' x 15'.
Steel, Pressure—1200 gal. 42"x16', welded, 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4' x 14' welded, 106 PSI.
Steel, Storage—4100 gal. 5' x 28' x ¼", welded, NEW.
12000 gal. 8' x 32' x ¼", welded, NEW.
13500 gal. 8' x 36' x ⅜", welded. NEW.
Lead Lined—12000 gal. 12' x 13' x ¼", welded, 8# lead lining.

WRITE FOR CURRENT CATALOG FOR OTHER EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

HEAT & POWER CO., Inc.
70 PINE ST. NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HANOVER 2-4890
Machinery and Equipment Merchant

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

7—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Dryers, 20 shelves each.

2—J. P. Devine Single Door Vacuum Dryers, 10 shelves each.

1—J. P. Devine #A Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 Stainless Steel Shelves.

1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel 5' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

7—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade 100 gal. Jacketed Mixers.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33D17.

1—Hercules Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, Model #12.

1—Gemco Double Cone 8' Blender.

5—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 10,000 gal. each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Buflovak Chrome Plated Twin Drum Dryer, 24" x 24".

1—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves.

2—4,000 gal. Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.

1—3,000 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank.

1—1,500 gal. Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank.

3—700 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Digestors.

1—Combustion Engineers 500 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave.

1—Plate Fabricators Steel Jacketed Reactor, 150 gal., 90 psi, ASME.

1—Patterson Kelly 75 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 90 psi.

8—2,500 and 4,000 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 150 gal. each.

11—4,000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks.

23—600 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 49" ID x 6' straight side.

2—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 20" Perforated Baskets.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers each.

1—Lummus Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 360 sq. ft.

1—Swenson-Walker Type 316 Jacketed Crystallizer, 4—10' sections.

1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multi Matic Centrifuge.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto-Louvre Dryer, Model 705-20.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.

1—Bird Young Filter, 4' x 2'.

1—Louisville Experimental Laboratory Dryer, 12" x 7½'.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

4—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Struthers Wells Double Arm Northmaster Mixer, 50 gal. working capacity.

2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills 24" x 18", Type 82.

3—Bauer Attrition Mills with 25 HP Motors.

2—A.T. & M. Suspended Type Stainless Steel Centrifuges, 48" baskets.

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Filter, 5'3" x 3'.

8—Pfaudler Glass Lined Kettles, 50 gal. capacity

2—2,000 gal. Haveg Tanks.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", 60 chambers.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

KEEP KOOL — BLOWERS/EXHAUSTERS—3500/5500/9000/35000 cfm.

BLENDERS—New—Ribbon type, center discharge—200/400/600# cap.

HAMMER MILLS — Wms. 8x14 & 24x30 w/125 H.P. motor.

PLASTICS LAB.—Read 6 qt Sigma-mixer—Extruders, Hyd. Presses—Tensile Tester.

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—7500# cap. Hyster—New engines. Pneumatic tires.

NASH VACUUM PUMPS—AL & MD 673, MD 623/20 HP.

FILTER PRESSES 12" w/13 chambers—4-eye—washing/closed.

PEBBLE MILLS—100—235 (1 new) 640—2,000 gal.—motor drives—Lab. jars.

MIXER—W&P double Sigma blade—50 gals. Simpson 1½—Lancaster EAG4, Robinson Double.

CENTRIFUGE — 40" perforated steel 48" Rubber perf.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer 3x5-W 1 & 3 decks—4x5—Single.

PUMPS—1" to 8" centrifugals, Rubber—Stainless—C.I.

HARDINGE MILLS—3x8, 5x36, 6x22 Ball & 7x36 pebble.

ROTARY DRYERS—4x20—5½x45, 6x80.

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LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

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DRYER—Steam, 24 trucks, complete with trays.
DRUM DRYERS—24"x36" & 32"x72" Twin and Double, NEW.
KETTLES—2 s/s 850 gal. JKTD kettles, one closed and agtd.
REACTOR—75 gallon 304 S/S.
KETTLE—Pfaulder 1500 gal., glass lined, agtd., water jacketed.
COLLOID MILLS—S/S, 3-15 HP.
VAC. PUMP—Stokes, 100 cu. ft.
PONY MIXER—Ross 50 gallon.
POWDER FILLERS—3 Stokes & Smith.
BALL MILL—2 Hardinge conical porcelain ld.

NEW: STEEL & S/S MIXERS, KETTLES & TANKS, FABRICATED TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS.

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PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
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PULVERIZERS — Raymond, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder Liquid Paste
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COLLOID MILLS
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NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO. INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1899
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EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE—36"x50"—S.S. TYPE 304.

AGITATORS-LIGHTNING, 25—1/3 to 3 HP. SS Shafts and Props. XP.
COLLOID MILLS—ALL SS Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
FILTER PRESS—SHRIVER, 12"x12", 24-1" Frames; 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" Frames.
KETTLES—GROEN, All SS, 100 PSI Jackets, 2—NEW 50 Gal., 2—60 Gal.
KETTLES—250 Gal. Steel, Jacket 100 PSI, ASME Code. New.
MIXERS—D.A. Sigma Blades, SS 60 gal. jktd. Arms & Trough; 12, 30, 60 & 200 Gal. Jacketed 100 PSI.
TANKS—SS 304, 316 & 347; 35 to 3,000 Gal.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—Steel, copper, and S.S. up to 400 sq. ft.
LEAD LINED TANKS—400 gal., 1300 gal., closed.
RUBBER LINED TANKS—125 gal. to 500 gal.
MILLS, LEHMANN — 3 roll ink, 5"x14', 16"x40".
MIXERS—Dry Powder 200#, 600#.
MIXER—Day 2½ Gal., Jktd., Vac., Double Sigma Blade.
PONY MIXER—Day 30 Gal. Gearless Type.
CENTRIFUGE—ATM—40" Suspended, Steel M.D.

Fabricators of New Stainless Steel Alloy Chemical Equipment ASME Code.

WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND COMPLETE PLANTS

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333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Elizabeth 4-3722

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x19' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x30".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 150 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—New Ransome Rotating Drum Mixers 9' dia. x 11'6".
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 8-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer. 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Bopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Reminson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
3—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

SPECIAL
1—Stedman 6-cage Mill #40.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 18-D-6

H. LOEB & SON
4645 LANCASTER AVE.
PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Minerals Policy Change

—Continued from page 5

lay. This is a military must. This metal can soon become a $5,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 annual civilian industry.

Goals for production of uranium fuel should be made adequate to meet both military and civilian requirements. Hemispheric self-sufficiency in uranium fuels can be attained. A liberal long range market price must be maintained as long as government control is necessary for security.

Clarification of the duties and responsibilities of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Appropriations of $50,000,000 annually should be made to establish and operate a comprehensive five-year program of laboratory, pilot plant and exploratory research into new uses, synthetics, substitutes and replacements and improved methods of beneficiation of critical materials.

A large scale oil shale plant should be built by industry in cooperation with the government to advance the production of petroleum fuel on a commercial basis and which would be available in a war emergency.

Canadian Industries Business

—Continued from page 5

table spray; seed treaters, and other chemical products.

H. Greville Smith, president of CIL, will be president of Canadian Industries (1954), Ltd., Leonard Hynes and W. T. D. Ross will be vice-presidents; D. W. Shales will be secretary, and E. L. Hamilton treasurer.

DuPont of Canada will take over the films and textile fibres plants at Shawinigan Falls and Maitland and Kingston, Ont., which manufacture cellophane cellulose film; polythene film; cellulose sponges and nylon filament and staple fibre. Resale products will include pesticides, "Orlon" acrylic fibre; dyes; x-ray film; petroleum chemicals, neoprene, refrigerants and plastics moulding and extrusion powders. Herbert H. Lank, a CIL vice-president, will be president of duPont of Canada, R. G. Beck will be vice-president and F. S. Capon secretary and treasurer.

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

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Detergents—Distributors or agents with good connections wanted to sell technical fatty alcohol sulfates, gallon jars, drums or tank cars. Excellent performance; attractive prices and liberal commission. Please give info about your present activities and type of business you have in mind. OPD 403.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

High Speed Roller Mills, Medium Speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co. 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J.

Filters, Dryers, Kettles, Grinders, Mixers, all sizes and types. A complete line of machinery for the Chemical and Allied Industries. Let us know about your Idle Machinery. Wolf-Perry Machinery Company, 293 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N.J.

Jacketed Reactor; steel, 1,700 gallons 5/8" shell, 3/4" jacket, dished top and bottom heads, turbine agitator driven by 15 hp 220-V XP motor, 3" XHY internal coil. Unused Newark, N. J. No dealers. OPD 413.

Refrigeration Equipment 60 tons includes two 7x7 Worthington ammonia compressors, two 188 square foot condensers, 750 square foot brine cooler with surge drum, receiver, float valve, capacity controls. Unused Newark, N. J. No dealers. OPD 412.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Suspended Centrifugal. ATM 316 stainless steel, 42" basket, main motor 30/15 hp, 220 V, 1100/550 rpm, XP; unloading motor 2 hp, 1150 rpm, XP, bottom discharge. Unused Newark, N. J. No dealers. OPD 414.

Pony Labelrite, model 86 ML, new condition; 2-1200 gal. open top stainless tanks; 2-12,000 gal. monel tanks; 10-25,000 gal. steel tanks 50# pressure; 80 gal. stainless, jacketed, double motion agitated kettle, 90#. L. E. Glick & Co., 626 Broadway, Cincinnati, 2, Ohio.

For Sale:—Buflovak 20 Shelf-Vac Shelf Dryer 42"x42"; Impregnator 24"x32"; Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryers 17 & 20 Shelves 59"x78"; Rotex Sifters 20"x48" to 40"x120" Single to Triple Screen; Mixers 100 to 4000#; Stainless Steel Lined Direct Heat Rotary Dryer 4'x30'. The Machinery & Equipment Corp., 533 West Broadway, New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 405.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 404.

5-10 gal. S.S. horseshoe agitator, jacketed kettle. Bottom outlet. 100# pressure. 800-1000 gal. S. S. jacketed kettle. 100# pressure, variable speed agitator. 250 gal. S.S. reactor, jacketed, pressure 100#. Internal pressure 15#, reflux condenser, variable speed horseshoe agitator. OPD 408.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers Rotary and batch Dryers. Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles. Distiling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 60 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. HO 3-4425., N. Y. Phone BA 7-0600.

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Custom Mixing, Grinding and Dispersion—Production time available on—Rotary, Cutters—Colloid Mills—Explosion Proof Churns with attached filtering mediums. At your service the technical know-how and completely equipped control laboratory. Address Adhesive & Coating Specialties, Inc., Building No. 22, 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

POSITIONS WANTED

Organic Chemist—Ph.D. 1945—B.S. Pharmacy. Diversified experience, including supervisory, in synthesis and process development from laboratory through full scale production, as well as formulation of new dosage forms and quality control. Desire challenging opportunity. Publications. OPD 409.

Wanted—position as supervisor of production of full line of tablet manufacturing. Details of experience and salary to be discussed on interviewing. OPD 410.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Starches—tapioca, corn, potato. Long established importer seeks agents for Eastern Seaboard—Pennsylvania to Florida, also U. S. and Canadian Pacific Northwest, Eastern Canada. To sell to textile, food, paper and paperboard industries. Should be well-known to the trade, preferably handling other non-competitive lines. Commission basis. Reply. OPD 411.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen calling on users of Propylene Glycol, Vanillin, Ethyl Vanillin, Benzoate Soda. Essential Oils. Sideline. Liberal commission. REctor 2-1152. OPD 407.

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Keep 'em rolling . . . not rusting

For Sale

Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

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SURPLUS CHEMICALS

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WIRE OR PHONE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

All offers held in strictest confidence

Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.

77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. WO 4-5120

Searle & Co. Offering 'Hyadrine' For Hay Fever, Asthma Treatment

"Hyadrine," for the relief of bronchial asthma, hay fever and other allergic conditions has been announced by G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, and will be available from wholesalers in July 12. Based on a new formula consisting of 37.5 milligrams of diphenhydramine (Searle), 150 milligrams of aminophyllin (Searle) and 25 milligrams of racephedrine hydrochloride, "Hyadrine" is said to combine ingredients of proved clinical usefulness in allergic conditions.

Carbide Appoints Kinzel

—Continued from page 5

ered a wide range of activities in the fields of metallurgy, industrial gases and atomic energy. He pioneered in the theory of stainless steels, and the development of weldable alloy structural steels. He contributed to both the research and development achievements of high-vanadium high-speed steels; vanadium, chromium, and manganese metals, and extra low-carbon ferrochrome alloys. Electromet's new process for titanium crystals is largely creditable to Dr. Kinzel's research leadership. More than 40 United States patents have been issued to him.

During recent years, Dr. Kinzel has devoted much time to many of the research and engineering problems of national defense. He headed the government's technical intelligence section on metallurgy in Europe in 1945 with the simulated rank of Brigadier General. He is presently chairman of the Naval Research Advisory Committee, and chief consultant in metallurgy to Los Alamos Laboratories and other units of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was a member of the initial Manhattan District Committee for the World Control of Atomic Energy.

CUSTOM REFINING FACILITIES . . .

AVAILABLE

- Complete Distillation Service
- Distillations
- Extractions
- Fractionations

Drum Lots—Tank Cars

WANTED

- All Types of Crude Mixtures
- By-Products, Residues, Wastes
- Contaminated Solvents

Truland CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO., Inc.

Box 426, Union, N. J. UNionville 2-7360

Chemical Institute of Canada

—Continued from page 7

director of scientific affairs, Fred W. Matthews, and director of publicity and publications, Charles M. Skinner. Three directors, appointed to replace retiring directors, were:—A. E. R. Westman, F. J. Toole and G. S. Ortner.

Councillors elected at the conference included eight representing the members from various areas in Canada and four representing the membership-at-large. The first eight are:—Gerald A. Thompson, George S. Grant, Hugh P. Godard, A. H. Allman, Douglas W. Marshall, David W. Emlyn-Evans, Gordon W. Hodgson and J. A. F. Gardner. The four new councillors representing the membership-at-large are:—R. J. Allen, C. L. Brittain, Horman S. Grace and C. Y. Hopkins.

Plastics, Organics Output

—Continued from page 5

alkyd resins, used principally for protective coatings, amounting to 467,000,000 pounds in 1953. Other plastics and resins which were produced in large amounts in 1953 were polyethylene, acrylic and polyamide resins.

Miscellaneous Cyclic Chemicals

Production of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1953 amounted to 401,000,000 pounds compared with 363,000,000 pounds produced in 1952, an increase of 10 percent. Important cyclic products in this group are hexamethylenetetramine, naphthenates, photographic chemicals and tanning materials. Sales of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1953 totaled 262,000,000 pounds, valued at $80,000,000, compared with 243,000,000 pounds, valued at $78,000,000, in 1952.

In 1953 the output of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals totaled 17,234,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent from the 15,531,000,000 pounds reported for 1952. Important acyclic products are halogenated hydrocarbons, acetic acid and anhydride, formaldehyde, ethylene glycol, and methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl alcohols. Sales of all acyclic miscellaneous chemicals in 1953 amounted to 7,687,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,159,000,000, compared with 7,046,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,068,000,000, in 1952.

SPECIALTY CHEMICALS FOR EXPORT

Experienced (established 1914) Export Department,—large internationally known company, is seeking a few additional products for its line. These products should be bulk materials, used in the pharmaceutical, chemical, food, or insecticide industries.

Usual policy is to purchase for cash, ship in own name, and take full responsibility for credits and all other factors. Sales organization is complete and world-wide, including subsidiaries in some major markets. This is not a brokerage or commission arrangement, and there must be prospects for reasonably substantial profits.

Any correspondence will be treated in confidence, if requested. Reply Box 415, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

LEADING NORWEGIAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Leading Norwegian Chemical Company seeks representation of Major Producers of Industrial Chemicals and Raw Materials.

Please write to Box 416—Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

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l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb	.26	.41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.52	—
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, lc. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms. ex wkse	lb	.30	7.49
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	—

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